

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN

Nakasone Defends Government's Agricultural Policy	C 1
Kanemaru Says Nakasone Not Needed for Tax Reform	C 1
MITI Regrets U.S. Senate Action on Trade Bill	C 2
Bank Acts To Back Nakasone Promise to Reagan	C 2
Air Defense Force Trainer Crashes Off Kyushu	C 2
Official Says Court Ruling on Dorm Irreversible	C 2

NORTH KOREA

South Korean Agents Blamed for Lima Bomb Blast	D 1
Daily's Commentary Calls for U.S. Withdrawal	D 1
U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting Denounced	D 2
Paper's Editorial on Executing State Budget [NODONG SINMUN 4 May]	D 3
5 May NODONG SINMUN Marks Karl Marx Birthday	D 6

SOUTH KOREA

Lawmakers Question Government on Policies [THE KOREA TIMES 8 May]	E 1
Ministers' Answers [THE KOREA TIMES 8 May]	E 2
Government Considers Legal Action Against Kim Yong-sam	E 3
AFP Reports Student-Police Clashes in ROK 7 May	E 3
Kwangju Campus Clash [THE KOREA TIMES 8 May]	E 4
RDP Call for Student Restraint [THE KOREA TIMES 8 May]	E 5
Government To Respond Strictly	E 5
Education Minister's Warning [THE KOREA TIMES 8 May]	E 6

CAMBODIA

Heng Samrin Greet Honecker on SED Anniversary	H 1
Misled People Return During Past Dry Season	H 1
Bou Thang Attends Indochinese Art Festival Close	H 2
Briefs: Delegation to East Europe; CSSR Medical Aid; Phnom Penh Defense Work	H 2

LAOS

Delegation Leaves for Socialist Countries' Congress	I 1
Editorial Urges Cadres To Adopt New Work Pattern	I 1
Briefs: Japanese Educational Aid	I 2

THAILAND

Foreign Ministry Reports on Sitthi Soviet Visit	J	1
Chinese Daily Views Trip	J	2
[ZHONG HUA RIBAO 6 May]		
SIAM RAT Editorial on Visit [6 May]	J	3
Lao Border Situation Deteriorating	J	4
[BANGKOK WORLD 7 May]		
Prem Not To Address Nation On Television	J	4
Briefs: Vietnamese Boat People Arrive; Weapons Handed Over	J	4

VIETNAM

Vietnam Agrees To Visit by Richard Childress [AFP]	K	1
Ministry Spokesman on U.S. Relations, Cambodia	K	1
SRV Pledges To Withdraw 'Large Number' From PRK	K	2
[AFP]		
CPV Bureau Communique on Cooperation With USSR	K	3
PRK Planning Ministry Delegation Ends Visit 7 May	K	5
SRV-CSSR Cooperation Commission Session Opens	K	5
Boat People Departures Hit Record High [AFP]	K	5
Overseas Vietnamese Encouraged To Send Money Home	K	6
Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Party School 6 May	K	6
'Part One' of Address	K	6
Continuation of Address	K	9
NHAN DAN Editorial on Shifting to Business [5 May]	K	12
Ho Chi Minh City Adopts Socioeconomic Measures	K	14

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hawke Terms South African Government 'Obnoxious'	M	1
Government Protests Expulsion	M	1

NEW ZEALAND

Lange Says Expulsion in Moscow 'Mindless Action'	M	1
Government Urged To Explain Soviet's Expulsion	M	2
[THE EVENING POST 28 Apr]		
Vanuatu Foreign Minister Stops in Auckland	M	3

VANUATU

Two Libyan Diplomats Reported Expelled [Paris]	M	3
--	---	---

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Holds Talks With Chile's Del Valle	N	1
Suharto Receives Del Valle	N	1
Foreign Office To Launch 'Cultural Diplomacy'	N	2
Daily Hails Australian Envoy's Remarks in Ambon	N	2
Mokhtar, Singapore's Dhanabalan Interviewed	N	3
[THE STRAITS TIMES 30 Apr]		
Foreign Companies Invited To Build Nuclear Plant	N	4
[THE INDONESIA TIMES 29 Apr]		

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Warns Troops 'To Remain Neutral' [AFP]	P 1
Election Forms Delay Called 'Subtle' Cheating [AFP]	P 1
Comelec Denies Quezon City Voter Lists 'Missing' [MANILA BULLETIN 30 Apr]	P 2
Padded Voter Lists Place Doubt on Integrity [BUSINESS DAY 1 May]	P 3
CPP-NPA To Participate in 11 May Polls [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 6 May]	P 4
Coverage on Kidnapping of Red Cross Personnel	P 5
Red Cross Refuses Ransom Idea [KYODO]	P 5
Army Issues Ultimatum	P 5
Kidnappers Identified [AFP]	P 6
Government, MNLF on Peace Proposal Issue	P 6
Reportedly More Power Offered [AFP]	P 6
ICO Arbitration Agreed To [AFP]	P 6
Panel Seeks Increase in Bases Compensation [MALAYA 30 Apr]	P 7
Government Forces Raid Renegade Officers Hideout [KYODO]	P 8
NPA Guerrilla Attack; U.S. Aid to Government [AFP]	P 8

NAKASONE DEFENDS GOVERNMENTS'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY

OW080349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone predicted Friday Japan will not become a major target of criticism over its agricultural policy in the Venice summit conference of the seven largest industrial democracies next June. Nakasone told an NHK interviewer that he expects disputes on Japan's farm policy would be resolved through a fair import boosting program. He said Japan is a major importer of farm products, buying 18 billion dollars of these products annually, and agricultural issues that are expected to be taken up in the Venice summit meetings will focus on government subsidies which the United States and European countries grant to finance farm exports. He noted that American farm subsidies amount to 25 billion dollars a year and Europe 28 billion dollars a year whereas the equivalent sum in Japan is just 4 billion dollars. Moreover, Nakasone said Japan has agreed to discuss rice imports in fresh multilateral trade negotiations, arguing that Japan should not become a major target of criticism in agricultural talks at the Venice summit.

Nakasone attributed current stability in the foreign exchange market to a joint statement he and President Ronald Reagan made at the end of their Washington meeting last week, saying that their agreement to stop further decline of the dollar has provided a sense of stability to the world economy.

KANEMARU SAYS NAKASONE NOT NEEDED FOR TAX REFORM

OW080607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru Friday said it will be difficult to extend the current Diet session ending on May 27 as hoped by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Kanemaru made the remark when he talked with Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for a few minutes before a cabinet meeting to exchange views on future Diet business.

Miyazawa tapped Kanemaru's opinion on measures not to scrap the present tax reform bills, but Kanemaru said it will be difficult to extend the current Diet session because it might confuse Diet business.

Kanemaru said if the Diet session is forcibly extended, it will make it difficult to form a council on the tax system reform between the ruling and opposition parties as arbitrated by lower house speaker Kenzaburo Hara. In an interview with JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (NHK) in the morning, Kanemaru also said an extraordinary Diet session should be convened to form a large-scale supplementary budget after the current Diet session ends as scheduled.

On Nakasone's tenure expiring at the end of October and his tax system reform, Kanemaru indicated that Nakasone need not to be in office to complete the tax system reform and can step down if the tax system reform is set on its way. Asked by reporters later about Kanemaru's remarks on his resignation, Nakasone said he will decide himself when he will step down.

The ruling Liberal Democratic party executives are inclined to an early convening of an extraordinary Diet session, instead of a long extension of the current session due to the strong opposition resistance. To leaders of the LDP's intraparty factions led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also said Friday an extraordinary Diet session should be convened rather than extending the current Diet session.

MITI REGRETS U.S. SENATE ACTION ON TRADE BILL

OW080637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, Friday expressed strong regret at the passage of a protectionist trade bill by the U.S. Senate Finance Committee Thursday. Tamura said the Senate committee action was apparently prompted by the recent approval of a similar trade bill by the U.S. House of Representatives, adding that such situation was "most regrettable." Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials, meanwhile, said they will work for removal of the controversial "adversarial trade" clause from the Senate trade bill during future debates at Senate plenary sessions and House-Senate joint sessions. The clause calls for taking retaliatory actions against other countries allegedly engaged in unfair trade practices.

BANK ACTS TO BACK NAKASONE PROMISE TO REAGAN

OW071103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan Thursday bought commercial bills worth 400 billion yen in support of Prime Minister Nakasone's commitment to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to bring down short-term interest rates in the Japanese money market, a Central Bank source said. The Central Bank bought two-month bills with an annual interest rate of 3.8125 percent, the source said. The bank's buying operations followed purchases of certificates of deposit (CD's) worth 100 billion yen Wednesday.

AIR DEFENSE FORCE TRAINER CRASHES OFF KYUSHU

OW080313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Miyazaki, May 8 KYODO -- An Air Self-Defense Force jet trainer with two crewmen aboard crashed into the sea off Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu, Friday morning, the ASDF said. The T-2 jet trainer from the ASDF's Nyutabaru Base in Miyazaki Prefecture crashed into the sea about 150 kilometers east of the base shortly after 9:00 a.m. while on a routine training flight. The ASDF said the fate of the crewmen, Major Naoki Oki and Major Kazutoshi Ogata, both 37, was unknown and a search was currently under way. A similar jet trainer crashed into a residential area in Saito near the base last September, killing one crewman and injuring another and two local residents.

OFFICIAL SAYS COURT RULING ON DORM IRREVERSIBLE

OW071205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- A top-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Thursday the Japanese Government cannot overturn a recent court decision which awarded a Chinese student dormitory in the western Japan city of Kyoto to Taiwan. The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Administrative Branch in Japan cannot interfere in the decision by the Judicial Branch under the current system of separation of the three powers. Diplomatic analysts said his statement meant to reject a Chinese demand for action to reverse the Osaka District Court ruling in February.

The Kokaryo dormitory had been in existence even before Japan's diplomatic switch from Taiwan to China in 1972. China Wednesday threatened to take retaliatory action against Japan unless the court decision is reversed.

SOUTH KOREAN AGENTS BLAMED FOR LIMA BOMB BLAST

SK080601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0550 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- There was an explosion at the trade mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peru on April 30, according to a report.

The building of the mission was seriously damaged and some of its officials were heavily wounded.

According to witnesses, at 10 hours 10 minutes in the morning three unidentified armed bandits suddenly broke into our mission and threw a high explosive into the building, threatening our officials with pistols. As soon as they ran away the explosive blew up.

Witnesses said they clearly saw a car carrying those to be regarded as South Korean secret agents disappearing from a place near our mission at the moment of explosion.

From a few days before the incident the South Korean secret agents had officials of our mission persistently shadowed and the mission watched.

These facts prove that the explosion was premeditated by terrorists in league with the South Korean puppets under their backstage manipulation.

It is clear that the incident was aimed at causing a crack in the friendly relations developing on good terms between Korea and Peru.

Having regarded these good relations as a thorn in their flesh, the South Korean puppets went so far as to commit an international terrorism of causing an explosion at our mission.

The entire Korean people can hardly repress national indignation at this.

Such base and vicious terrorism of the South Korean puppets must be condemned by the world.

DAILY'S COMMENTARY CALLS FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK070523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists must squarely look at the trend of the times, stop patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan group and withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces. This is the only way for the United States to save its honor before the world.

NODONG SINMUN Thursday stresses this in a signed commentary, which says in part:

The top officials of the United States who had expressed "dissatisfaction" with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "crucial decision" made public on April 13 now openly support his group's scheme for reassumption of power, lulling the patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea.

This is proved by the fact that official circles of the United States said "dialogues" for a constitutional revision were likely to be reopened after the "peaceful change of power" and the Olympics.

Although the United States is paying lip-service to the "peaceful change of power," the "transfer of power" under the present "constitution," a mock-up of "law" for the reassumption of power by the ruffians of the "Democratic Justice Party," is, after all, no more than a prolongation of the "DJP's" military fascist dictatorship.

The United States has never hoped for the "development of democracy" in South Korea.

In actuality, the U.S. imperialists seek to prolong the pro-U.S. military fascist "regime" though they are fond of talking about the "development of democracy."

All the more shameless is their talk about "protection of South Korea".

Their fiction of "protection" is nothing but a heinous sophism designed to justify their military occupation of and interference in South Korea, divert elsewhere the people's attention and invent a pretext to suppress the patriotic and democratic forces resisting the colonial fascist rule.

What the U.S. imperialists seek in South Korea is neither the "development of democracy" nor "protection." To keep hold on South Korea safely as a colony and military base is the real aim pursued by the United States.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "crucial decision" was taken, instigated and manipulated behind the scene by the U.S. imperialists.

The United States, however, will get nothing from patronizing the dictatorial "regime" in South Korea.

U.S.-ROK MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING DENOUNCED

SK080453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- At the ninth meeting of the U.S.-South Korea "Military Committee" held in Washington, the master and servant raised an outcry over someone's "threat expected" on the threshold of the Olympic games and decided to increase U.S. "military assistance" to South Korea and "build a stronger warning system" than at the time of the Asian Games, according to a report.

And the U.S. imperialists "assured" the puppets of deployment of their naval fleet in the waters around South Korea, escalation of "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres in the next two years and swift deployment of reinforcements of their aggression forces in South Korea "in the event of contingency."

This indicates that the above confab between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique centered on propping up the tottering colonial fascist rule in South Korea under the pretext of the Olympic games and, furthermore, completing in the shortest time possible aggressive war preparations against the northern half of the republic and other socialist countries. All the facts clearly show that they are reducing the 1988 Olympic games to a tool for "justifying" their policy of aggression and war.

PAPER'S EDITORIAL ON EXECUTING STATE BUDGET

SK071220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 3 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 May editorial: "Let Us Make a Breakthrough in Implementing the New Long-Range Plan by Correctly Executing This Year's State Budget"]

[Text] The second session of the Eighth SPA, which was held at a time when all party members and working people throughout the country, upholding the militant tasks presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech, were effecting an upsurge in production and construction by vigorously participating in the struggle to implement these militant tasks, summarized how last year's state budget had been executed, then adopted a related law based on review of this year's state budget.

The session once again vigorously proved the people-oriented nature and the great vitality of our country's state budget, which is based on the self-reliant socialist national economy created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which financially bolsters it. As was proudly summarized during the session, last year the state budget was successfully executed as a whole thanks to the rapid progress observed in the economy, and our state finances have greatly contributed to strengthening the nation's political and economic might.

All the proud successes attained last year over the course of executing the state budget are the shining fruition of our party's chuche-oriented financial policy and are ascribed to the deeds of the party, which brilliantly illuminated policy and methods to increase the state's financial income and wisely led their thorough implementation. They also are the noble fruition of the devoted labor and struggle of our people, who are vigorously advancing under the guidance of the dazzling rays of the chuche idea, their hearts filled with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

This once again clearly proves that our country's state budget is an independent economic construction budget that firmly financially guarantees an uninterrupted upsurge in national prosperity and socialist economic construction. It is also a genuinely people-oriented budget that systematically promotes the material and cultural welfare of our people.

We now face the heavy task of successfully implementing the first year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his policy speech and adopted as law at the just-finished SPA session. Correctly executing this year's state budget emerges as a very important problem when it comes to successfully implementing this task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The state budget, the basic financial plan of the state, is a state law that governs the national economy as a whole.

To correctly execute this year's state budget is very significant in achieving a new breakthrough in implementing the grand programs for economic construction for the complete victory of socialism and fulfillment of the lofty targets of the new long-range plan.

As was unanimously stressed during the session, this year's state budget was so correctly drawn up as to rapidly develop such key industrial sectors as the fuel and energy industries according to our party's plan, to lay a firm foundation for implementing the Third 7-Year Plan by concentrating efforts on building major construction projects, and to smoothly financially ensure work designed to improve the people's standard of living.

All the party members and working people across the country should effect new upsurges in all domains of socialist construction by vigorously struggling in response to the party's militant call for everyone to participate as one in the struggle to implement the new long-range plan so as to correctly execute this year's state budget. To successfully execute this year's state budget, all party members and working people should, first of all, establish the revolutionary habit of firmly arming themselves with our party's financial policy and implementing it to the end by displaying a high degree of unlimited devotion.

Our party's financial policy is a very precise and just policy that guarantees the correct balance between accumulation and consumption and correctly embodies the rules that govern the development of a planned socialist economy that continues renovations and advances without stopping.

Such being the case, when they are firmly armed with our party's financial policy and display a high degree of the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, the nation's economic foundation can be strengthened and the people's standard of living can be improved without interruption.

By extensively studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on the management of socialist finances and its embodiment -- our party's financial policy -- and by engaging themselves in work that relies on it as the one and only guidance, all of our functionaries and working people should fully display their endless loyalty to the party and leader in putting financial management into practice.

By strengthening indoctrination on the *chuche* idea and party policies among functionaries and the working people and making them actively emulate the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the examples set by the unsung heroes concerning the management of households, party organizations should make them meticulously and substantively approach the management of state affairs in the single-minded loyalty of upholding the party and leader under any circumstances.

Positively mobilizing the inner reserves and strengthening the struggle to increase production and economize is an important guarantee for correctly executing this year's state budget.

Eliminating the phenomenon of squandering, using everything economically, and producing more and building more by actively locating reserves are the principles that our party maintains in socialist construction. Inner reserves are everywhere and they grow in number in proportion to the increasing economic volume and its consolidation.

All domains and all sectors of the national economy should vigorously stage a struggle to economize on fuel, raw materials, and energy under the militant slogan of the party that reads: Conserve, conserve, and conserve. In particular, they should expedite production and construction in a better manner and more rapidly with available labor, available facilities, available materials, and available funds by economizing labor to the extreme and effectively using it through a meticulous organization of labor administration work.

Endlessly developing technology is an important way to increase production and economize on the use of materials. One of the greatest reserves concerning the execution of the state budget lies in launching a mass technological renovation movement.

By vigorously launching a mass technological renovation movement so as to boldly renovate technology and by actively adopting new technology, plants and enterprises should produce more and build more while investing less.

What is more, the light industrial sector, which accounts for a larger portion of state budget revenue, should see to it that the people's consumer goods are produced in waves in every corner of the country by vigorously launching a mass technological renovation movement designed to utilize to the fullest extent the production capacity already provided.

Bringing down production costs is a source of increasing the inner accumulation of the national economy and serves as a beginning for lowering the price of goods.

Today, as the volume of the economy has grown unprecedentedly large, bringing down production costs by even 1 percent is very significant. It is not such a hard and insurmountable task to lower production costs by a few percentage points in relations to the plan as a whole if one is determined to approach the problem.

All domains and all sectors should scientifically redefine the standard of material consumption through a review of it, lower it systematically, and give clear-cut targets of economization to every plant, workshop, work team, and even every individual and then organize and mobilize the masses to implement such targets. In this way, they should see to it that even a single watt-hour of electricity, a gram of coal, or a drop of oil are saved so as to be used to produce more and build more.

Correctly enforcing the local budget system is an important key that our functionaries should adhere to over the course of executing this year's state budget.

The local budget system provided by our party, a mighty instrument that enables us to successfully execute the local budget, has clearly demonstrated its enormous vitality in rapidly developing the local economy and culture and in rendering more affluent the people's standard of living over the course of executing the local budget.

Every city and county should increase local budget revenue, expedite the development of local economy and culture, and raise the people's standard of living by fully mobilizing the reserves and dormant potential in local areas and by meticulously running all types of economic management by emulating the examples set by Kumya County, Yongju County, and Tongdaewon District so as to become counties that hold the title of model local budget system.

Functionaries that work in local administrative and economic institutions should earn more money for use by the state by more intensively organizing and supervising the 3 August struggle for the production of people's consumer goods as demanded by the party and by setting organizational measures designed to further improve local industry, social food supply, and public service works, in response to the demands of the developing reality in particular.

In a socialist society, not only plants and enterprises, but also state-run economic and cultural institutions are all run by state funds. Such being the case, all domains and sectors should spend the state-furnished funds as economically as possible and use them more effectively.

In particular, the basic construction sector and major construction projects sector, which occupy the most important position in the expenditures of the state budget, should raise the economic effectiveness of investment by hastening the operation of planned construction projects ahead of schedule.

An important guarantee in correctly executing this year's state budget lies in improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

All domains of the national economy, plants, and enterprises should run their finances based thoroughly on the Tasean work system; conduct management activities based on correct plans, calculations, and statistics; and run the economy scientifically and reasonably by correctly using economic levers of various descriptions to correctly execute the state budget.

Plants and enterprises, including complexes, should stimulate production by precisely defining such technological and economic standards as labor quotas, standards of material consumption, and facility use rates, and by correctly putting the independent accounting system into practice to make enterprise management constantly reasonable.

It is important to raise the role and sense of responsibility on the part of functionaries who work in the finance sector.

All finance functionaries should make tenacious efforts to handle the people's money and state property correctly and to be frugal about spending even one coin, this based strictly on the rules that govern the state budget and the state financial law that are each year adopted as provisions by strictly adhering to the principles of the unitary management of finance.

In this way, all domains and sectors of the national economy should financially guarantee implementation of the first-year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan by successfully executing this year's state budget.

5 MAY NODONG SINMUN MARKS KARL MARX BIRTHDAY

SK051037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 169th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the great leader of the world working class and the founder of the scientific communist theory.

The article says:

Marx's career was that of a prominent thinker and theoretician, a great revolutionary. His outstanding contribution to the liberation cause of mankind and immortal exploits are still enshrined in the hearts of the world working class and the progressive mankind of the world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"It was Marx who ushered in the epoch of the international communist movement and made a radical change in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and popular masses."

The greatest contribution of Marx to mankind lies in the fact that he advanced Marxism, the scientific communist theory, with his tireless ideological and theoretical activities and thereby provided the working class with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of the liberation struggle for the first time in history and pointed to a historical road from capitalism to socialism and communism to be followed by the working people of the world.

The founding of Marxism was an epoch-making event in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. It led the working class and the labouring masses to vigorously turn out in the revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberation, for socialism and communism, with a scientific revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics.

One of his outstanding contributions to and imperishable feats for mankind lies in the fact that he paved the way for it, personally taking part in the revolutionary struggle.

He proved the need to build a vanguard detachment of the working class in their revolutionary struggle, and exerted great efforts for the building of a party. He organized the Communist League and published the "Communist Manifesto" together with Engels.

The founding of the First International by Marx enabled the working class to wage the struggle against oppression and exploitation by capital and for freedom and liberation more energetically, cementing international solidarity.

Indeed, he was the outstanding leader who pioneered and guided the revolutionary cause of the working class with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and active revolutionary struggle.

His revolutionary activity and the history of the international communist movement convincingly prove the valuable truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Long strides have been made in historical progress since Marx's days. Marxian doctrine has been inherited and applied by the communists and revolutionary people of the world, and Marxism has constantly developed.

By founding the immortal *chuche* idea, while paving the road of the revolution through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the Korean revolution to victory with its bright rays and indicated the way to carry the cause of socialism and communism to a successful accomplishment.

Today our people are vigorously advancing towards the complete victory of socialism under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, united close behind the party Central Committee headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

The revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by Marx has not yet been carried out.

Our party and our people will strive dynamically as ever to build a new independent and peaceful world free from domination and subordination, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the world working class, peoples of non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world.

LAWMAKERS QUESTION GOVERNMENT ON POLICIES

SK080119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 87 p 1

[Text] Both ruling and opposition lawmakers pressed the government hard yesterday about its policies on insolvent businesses, including the case of the scandal-ridden Pan Ocean Shipping Co. whose owner killed himself, recently.

Korea-U.S. trade issues and the appreciation of won currency against the dollar were among other issues discussed in the second-day interpellation session of the National Assembly.

Opposition lawmakers demanded that the Assembly invoke its right to investigate state affairs with regard to the shipping company's foreign exchange diversion abroad, tax evasion and spending of secret money amounting to 10 billion won.

Rep. Kim Pong-ho from the Reunification Democratic Party demanded that the government make public how the shipping company's secret funds of 10 billion were used, claiming that the money was spent for the company's lobbying with political, government and bank leaders.

Rep. Yim Chun-won from the New Korea Democratic Party asked why the executives of the company (except for President Han Sang-yon) and government officials involved in the scandal have not been arrested.

He claimed that Prime Minister No Sin-yong and all Cabinet ministers should resign, taking responsibility for the scandal.

Rep. Kim Yong-ku from the ruling Democratic Justice Party also argued that immoral businessmen who live luxuriously and divert overseas huge amounts of money given to them as relief funds should be weeded out once and for all on the occasion of the Pan Ocean incident.

Rep. Kim Tong-kyu from the RDP alleged that "it is an open secret that many business tycoons are diverting dollars abroad, evading taxes and hiding their properties."

"The case of Pan Ocean is merely the tip of an iceberg," he claimed, calling for institutional devices for the opening of securities of big firms, and strict collection of donations and inheritance taxes.

On the Korea-U.S. trade friction, Rep. Chon Pyong-u from the DJP argued that "our trade partners are apt to make use of our political unrest for their economic gains."

Noting that the government has so far shown sincerity in accepting U.S. demands for opening markets, he asked why Korea is still standing on the defensive after making so many concessions.

Rep. Kim Yong-ku from the DJP stressed that the U.S. trade deficit is owing to its own structural problems, including the weakening of its international competitive power and its decline in productivity.

Rep. Kim also said that bank interest rates should be lowered to help exporting firms suffering from the gradual appreciation of the won against the dollar.

He pointed out that the domestic rates are almost twice those of the United States, Japan and West Germany.

Rep. Hwang Tae-pong from the Korea National Party called for an intensive counterplan by the government against the U.S. pressure to raise the value of won currency.

He asked the government to bare the ceiling of the won revaluation.

He urged the government to "deter imports of agricultural and livestock products, including beef, because they are directly linked to the lives of farmers."

Rep Cho Ki-sang from the DJP also asked the government to be careful in allowing imports of agricultural and livestock products.

"Although it is unavoidable for us to import such products in connection with our exports, we have to prepare diverse measures to protect our farming industry in close cooperation between the administration and the people," he stressed.

Ministers' Answers

SK080121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 87 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday that the government will prosecute those who violated laws in connection with the scandal of the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. in a determined action to uproot irregularities by business groups.

The premier revealed the stern position of the government in reply to Assembly's questions on economic affairs.

He said investigation was extensively under way by pertinent authorities but he did not go into details.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che noted that the government has no plan to appreciate the value of won.

He said, "The government plans no shocking measures to appreciate the value of the won currency because a sharp upward revaluation will greatly influence our economy and weaken the international competitiveness of our export goods."

Kim added that the government will maintain the level of trade surplus at \$5 billion to avoid pressures to appreciate the value of won.

Energy-Resources Minister Choe Chang-nak reported that the cost for generating electricity has been reduced recently due to the increase of nuclear power generation.

"Therefore, the ministry is considering lowering electricity charges soon in order to help local businesses enhance their international competitive power," said the minister.

Agriculture-Fisheries-Forestry Minister Hwang In-song said that the government will restrain import of farm products as much as possible.

"However, it is actually hard to curb the import of wheat, corn and some fruits whose domestics production is far below demands," he said.

"In importing these products, the government will take necessary steps not to cause difficulties to farmers who cultivate such items," he said.

Communications Minister Yi Tae-sun said that a total of 100,000 additional automatic telephone circuits would be installed by the end of June.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS LEGAL ACTION AGAINST KIM YONG-SAM

SK070934 Seoul YONHAP in English 0922 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is taking careful steps to determine whether or not recent controversial remarks made by opposition party leader Kim Yong-sam violated the law, it was learned Thursday. During the inaugural ceremony of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party on May 1, Kim, the party's president, compared South Korea's system of electing the president under the existing Constitution to that of North Korea and likened the upcoming Seoul Olympics to the 1936 Berlin Olympics held under the Nazi regime.

The TONG-A ILBO, a vernacular daily, quoted prosecution officials as saying that it is closely reviewing the situation to determine if Kim's remarks violated national laws, including the National Security Law, or if they constitute blasphemy against the state. The officials also said that the opposition party's platform calling national reunification the "foremost national task" transcending political ideology or system is also subject to examination by the prosecution.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister No Sin-yong told a National Assembly plenary session Wednesday that Kim should explain his real intentions and express his "deep regret" over his comparison of the presidential election system to that of North Korea. Regarding his comparison of the Seoul Olympics to the Berlin Olympics, No said he could not but be concerned about the remark, which he said was politically motivated. The government needs to explore the background and intentions behind Kim's remarks, the prime minister said. His remarks defamed the "noble spirit" of the Olympics, consequently damaging the unity of the nation and benefiting the North Korean communist regime, No said.

AFP REPORTS STUDENT-POLICE CLASHES IN ROK 7 MAY

BK071438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (AFP) -- South Korean students continued violent anti-government demonstrations in Seoul and other provincial cities Thursday, calling for constitutional reform for greater democracy.

The most violent clash between students and riot police erupted in Suwon, some 30 kilometres (18 miles) south of Seoul, during which eight students were seriously injured, eye-witnesses said. Pak Chin-yong, a freshman, lost all his teeth when he was hit in the face by a tear gas bomb during the two-hour-long clash involving about 400 students and an estimated 300 riot police, the witnesses said.

The students shouted slogans demanding the ouster of what they called a "military dictatorial regime" and the withdrawal of President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to shelve constitutional reforms.

Police said that five riot policemen were treated in hospital after being hit by stones and petrol bombs in the battle outside the Korea Theological School.

"Today's demonstration was one of the most violent I have ever seen. They hurled a barrage of bricks and stones and innumerable petrol bombs," a policeman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE via telephone.

Similar demonstrations were also reported at Seoul's Sogang University and the Chonnam University in southwestern provincial city of Kwangju, as less violent demonstrations occurred at several other universities in Seoul. Campus unrest has become a daily routine in South Korea, with a newspaper in Seoul reporting that a total of 3,700 students staged demonstrations at 20 different campuses across the country on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, police arrested and charged 25 students for their alleged roles in a violent demonstration on Wednesday in Hanyang University's Ansan campus in the southern suburbs and Chosun University in Kwangju, some 400 kilometres (250 miles) south of here. Some 400 students violently clashed with riot police and some of them allegedly set fire to the school headquarters at the Ansan campus, while at the Chosun University some 150 students beat up 19 faculty members and burnt 18 cars.

Altogether 48 other students were sought by police in connection with the rampages, which observer said were more linked to the management problems of the universities than to political issues.

Director general Yi Yong-chang of the National Police warned that police would move into university campuses without the request of school authorities to prevent anti-government rallies.

After Mr Chon decided to postpone the constitutional reforms until the country completes the peaceful transfer of power in next February and the Olympic Games in September 1988, the Roman Catholic Church was the first to protest the decision. According to church sources, some 290 priests from ten of the country's 13 dioceses have taken part in prayer fasts to press for constitutional reforms. About 100 Roman Catholic priests have continued fasts for up to six days.

University professors have also protested. Newspapers said Thursday that 747 professors from 19 universities had signed manifestos demanding reforms to introduce direct presidential elections.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong has told a National Assembly session that Mr Chon's decision would never be revoked, warning against activities aimed at pressing for the resumption of debate on constitutional reforms would disturb social stability.

Kwangju Campus Clash

SK080111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 87 p 3

[Text] Kwangju -- Some 800 students of Chonnam National University held an on-campus rally and clashed violently with riot police blocking their way out of the school campus yesterday.

Students, shouting a slogan of "Achievement of Democratic constitution," threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the riot police blocking the rear gate of the school when they attempted to take to the streets with a large placard on the van.

At around 4:30 p.m., one hour after students initiated the violent group action, riot police of five companies, numbering about 700, advanced onto the campus, dispersing demonstrating students by firing a barrage of tear-gas bombs.

As riot police moved onto the school campus, some 700 students holding an athletic meet on the school ground joined in the demonstration, boosting the morale of the students confronting with police forces.

While others held up advancing police troopers at the main gate, some 300 students seized the central library at 6:15 p.m. and launched a sit-in protest there.

Unidentified number of the national university students took part in the Wednesday's Chosun University incident tainted with arson and violence. Along with a dozen Chosun University students, four from Chonnam University were arrested in connection with the rampage.

RDP Call for Student Restraint

SK080127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the new opposition Reunification Democratic Party, yesterday called upon students to refrain from resorting to violence to express their ideas.

Chairing a meeting of the Executive Council, the top decision-making body of the RDP, he expressed his deep concern about the arson and violent acts committed by students at Chosun University in Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, and Hanyang University's Ansan, Kyonggi-do, campus Wednesday.

After the council conference, RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong quoted Kim as saying, "In consideration of the gravity of the current political situation, students should keep their coolness."

The spokesman went on to quote Kim, "Although their assertions are right, they have to express their opinions in a peaceful way and I strongly call upon the students to restrain themselves."

"I have suspicions as to why the campus situation which has so far remained calm suddenly turned so serious at this juncture."

He added that the fundamental reason why the campus situation was aggravated and why students committed arson should be thoroughly probed.

Explaining the remarks of Kim Yong-sam, spokesman Kim said that his party believes that students can help force the government to withdraw its decision to defer constitutional revision by maintaining prudence.

Government To Respond Strictly

SK071308 Seoul YONHAP in English 1308 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- The government Thursday decided to strictly cope with campus disturbances by radical student activists on a dimension to safeguard national foundation, government sources said.

The sources said police forces will move into campuses without the prior approval of school authorities to quell campus unrest of antigovernment nature and to stamp out ensuing violence and vandalism.

The decision was made at an emergency meeting of top law enforcement officials presided by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, who convened the session after radical students went on the rampage on campuses in two provincial cities Wednesday, setting fire to university buildings and vehicles.

The government may resort to the suspension of classes or to the temporary closure of colleges involved should the situation at the schools become out of control, endangering the existence of the institutions, the sources said.

Among the participants in the meeting were Home Minister Chong Ho-yong, Justice Minister Kim Sung-ki, Prosecutor-General So Tong-kwon, Senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Kim Yun-hwan and Chief of the National Police Headquarters Yi Yong-chang.

Education Minister's Warning

SK080113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 87 p 3

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok has warned that the government will take all necessary measures to ensure that no further violence and destructive activities take place on campuses.

Referring to the spree of arson and violence on the Ansan campus of Hanyang University and at Chosun University in Kwangju, the nation's top education administrator said the indiscreet actions of students have been unparalleled in recent campus activism.

Such unprecedented violent and extreme acts as setting fire to campus buildings and teachers' cars are grave incidents which undermine the very base of the existence of universities.

"Nothing can justify the act of destroying the authority of education and making havoc of campus order under whatever excuse," he said.

Those involved in the vandalism can in no way pass for as students worthy of the name, he said.

He called upon faculty members to lead in the work of saving the campus from the wave of violent and senseless student radicalism.

In this work, students should also join in the protection of the higher learning institutions.

"Now is the time for university men to show real courage and wisdom in the work of safeguarding universities after reflecting on the current crisis in search of ways they can best help students, universities and the nation," he said.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES HONECKER ON SED ANNIVERSARY

BK071217 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 7 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has sent a message of greetings to his GDR counterpart, Erich Honecker, on the 41st founding anniversary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). The message reads: "During the past 41 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the working class and the people of the German Democratic Republic have, with their creativeness and know-how of high technology, gained all-sided achievements in social and economic development, thus contributing to raising the living standard of the people.

"We support the GDR initiative for establishing a nuclear-free zone in Western Europe, which, together with the Soviet proposal of eliminating the medium-range missiles in Europe, is aimed at doing away with the danger of a nuclear war, defending peace in the region and over the world.

"On this occasion, the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea would like to thank the SED for its support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national defence and construction.

"We are convinced that with the fine revolutionary tradition and the militant solidarity between our two parties and two peoples, the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between our two countries will further develop."

The Kampuchean leader wished his GDR counterpart the best of health and the SED Central Committee greater successes and the ties of solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two parties and two peoples constant development.

MISLED PEOPLE RETURN DURING PAST DRY SEASON

BK080331 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 May 87

[From the "Roundup of Salient Events During the Past Week" feature]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Besides their successes in attacking and smashing the subversive maneuvers and activities of the bandits of all stripes, our KPRAF, in close cooperation with authorities in all localities, have correctly implemented the order of the comrade minister of national defense regarding proselytizing and succeeded in persuading more misled persons to turn themselves in to our revolutionary authorities. For example, they persuaded 46 misled persons to turn themselves in to our authorities. These returnees brought 34 weapons for our revolutionary authorities.

In Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces, which share hundreds of kilometers of common border with Thailand -- at the points where the bandits of all stripes claim access into the interior of the country -- during last dry season, hundreds of misled persons deserted the enemy's ranks and turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities in groups on several occasions. According to figures for the 4th region, during the last dry season alone, nearly 600 misled persons turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities at all levels and some of our KPRAF units in various localities. They brought along nearly 400 assorted weapons. [passage omitted]

BOU THANG ATTENDS INDOCHINESE ART FESTIVAL CLOSE

BK051135 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Culture of the PRK closed the Fourth Indochinese Art Festival at the Basak riverfront theater hall on the morning of 4 May in the presence of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. This festival had successfully proceeded over the past week. Due to the great efforts of the art delegations from the three fraternal countries -- efforts which made the fourth festival a great success -- the Council of Ministers of the PRK decided to confer friendship medals on the Vietnamese and Lao art delegations. The delegations of the three countries also exchanged souvenirs and received souvenir banners from the Information and Culture Ministry.

Making a closing speech, Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture, expressed warm congratulations for the brilliant success of the Fourth Indochinese Art Festival, and thanked the delegations from the three fraternal countries for making it possible for the festival to be successful. He said that the joint activities during this festival showed the development of each country's art and culture and reflected the strong bonds of militant solidarity between the peoples of the three countries fighting for peace and social progress.

He went on to say that the revival of the art and cultural sector in general calls for a balance between the intellectual needs and supply. In conclusion, he expressed confidence that through the positive results of this fourth festival, art and cultural cooperation in the future as well as future art festivals on other planes will constitute an important activity expanding the scope of mutual understanding among the peoples of the three countries and greatly enhancing revolutionary feelings, class consciousness, and humanitarian communist views, which form an indestructible foundation for firm solidarity.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO EAST EUROPE -- Phnom Penh SPK May 1 -- A delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by its General Secretary Ros Chhun, who is also alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, left on Thursday for Poland and Bulgaria to attend the second congress of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance to be held in Warsaw from 8 to 10 May and the 10th congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front to be held in Sofia from 14-16 May. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 1 May 87 BK]

CSSR MEDICAL AID -- On 29 April the acting charge d'affaires of the CSSR Embassy in Phnom Penh handed over 500 kg of medicine and medical equipment, a gift from the CSSR, to the 2 December Hospital in Phnom Penh. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 87 BK]

PHNOM PENH DEFENSE WORK -- The Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee held a meeting on 30 April to sum up the outcome of the city's national defense work during the past 3 years. According to a report presented at the meeting, workers from Phnom Penh cleared brush on both sides of a 182 km-stretch of road along the Cambodian-Thai border and built five large and small bridges. Phnom Penh defense work has also been ensured and many infirmaries and important positions have been built. Speaking at the meeting, Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh Municipality's provisional party committee, hailed authorities, cadres, combatants, militiamen, and workers for their achievements and urged them to strive to carry out all tasks more successfully. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 May 87 BK]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CONGRESS

BK071355 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 7 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member and secretary of the party CC and head of its Organizational Commission, left here on May 6 for the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The delegation is to attend a conference of secretaries of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries to be convened in Bucharest on May 12-13.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport was Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Control Commission, and other high-ranking officials.

Nguyen Sy Hoat, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy, and Vladimir Gussak, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, were on hand at the airport.

EDITORIAL URGES CADRES TO ADOPT NEW WORK PATTERN

BK071256 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 27 Apr 87

["Editorial": "Resolutely Change to the New Pattern"]

[Text] The patterns of cadres and party members, mainly dealing with their association with the masses, constitute the central point of great importance for leadership and command work and for organizing the implementation of party and state lines, plans, and policies.

Once cadres and party members have a good pattern of association with the masses, they will be able to grasp or understand the opinions, ideas, mentality, aspirations, and requirements of the masses, thus enabling them to find a prompt, correct, and appropriate solution to any problem. A good pattern of leadership and command will bring about a joyous atmosphere of unity that will make everyone singleminded in fulfilling the overall tasks of a unit. A good pattern will create conditions for one to clearly and profoundly understand the situation, difficulties, and advantages of each unit and individual. By so doing, we can fulfill the plan and method of associating with the masses, carrying out concrete tasks, and achieving the maximum results in our work.

On the other hand, if cadres and party members do not have good patterns and continue to persist in bureaucracy, seeking personal rights and interests and not caring for the people's rights and interests, are clannish, disassociate themselves from the masses, conceal facts, and are overly proud of themselves and arrogant, they cannot successfully guide or supervise work.

Once cadres and party members have bad patterns, divorce themselves from the masses, and behave wrongly, the masses will not feel secure and will try to avoid associating with them. They will fail to grasp the true situation and will receive only wrong information, thus preventing them from receiving the assistance and support of the masses. As a result, their plans and procedures will be wrongly adopted.

A current requirement for our cadres and party members is the necessity that they adopt a new pattern of leadership and command and regard it as a measure for developing their determination to change the situation in each unit, organization, and locality in accordance with the spirit of the fourth party congress resolutions. The adoption of the new pattern must be first carried out within the ranks of cadres and party members holding the principal positions. Principal cadres, after changing their pattern, will be the best models for the cadres at the lower echelons. Each cadre and party member must be alert to new changes and must have new ideas that go along with the party congress resolutions. Based on the views and confidence of the masses, cadres and party members must examine themselves to see what is good and what is bad. Those who have had good patterns should continue to improve them. Those with weaknesses and shortcomings should strive to promptly correct them.

The cadres at the higher echelons have the duty of not only mobilizing and encouraging those at the lower echelons to undergo changes, but also examining themselves and serving as models in taking the initiative to make changes. In making changes and corrections, one must pay attention to the true nature of the changes and must carry out these changes with detailed plans and concrete work. Cadres and party members holding the leading and command positions must carry out the main principle of basing their work on the masses, respecting the right to collective mastery of the masses, adopting a clear measure and procedure on their association with and sharing of weal and woe with the masses, discussing work with the masses, openly conducting self-criticism with the masses, and organizing the masses so that they can criticize the leadership and command echelons at each level. Each cadre and party member should mobilize and persuade the masses to contribute their views to the overall tasks.

What is especially important is that they must truly listen to the masses' views and accept correct ones. They must frankly answer questions, explain and resolve their problems and proposals, and promptly resolve all the problems faced by the masses in their daily lives. Nothing can block the progress of their leadership, command, and management work so long as our cadres and party members have adopted a correct attitude and pattern. Meanwhile, they must have a new method for examining and assessing things so as to resolutely get rid of backward and outdated things. They must also review the achievements of the masses in their work and their confidence in them. They should not regret abandoning all patterns that obstruct their work such as boasting, wasting time and property, and bureaucracy.

Patterns of leadership and command, work styles, ways of life, and acts of associating with the masses determine the quality and capability of each cadre and party member. Once they have good patterns, they will enjoy the respect and love of the masses. This is an important standard and is of great significance to a leader or commander. Only by adopting such a standard can they fulfill the tasks of party members. Our cadres and party members must strive to train and temper themselves on a daily basis, and adopt the new pattern in line with the quality required of a leader and with the command work required by the new situation and by the new development of the revolution at present.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL AID -- Vientiane, April 6 (KPL) -- The Japanese Government is to provide 28 million yen as aid for the supply of technical equipment to the Dongdok University in Vientiane. Signing the document at a ceremony held here this morning at the Ministry of Education were Phiang Sisoulat, deputy minister of education, and Tekruo Kami Higashi, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Japanese Embassy to Laos. According to the signed document, the aid is expected to help improve the Lao educational system and further consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two governments and peoples. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 6 Apr 87 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON SITTHI SOVIET VISIT

BK080743 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 7 May 87

[Recorded statement by Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Sarot Chawanawirat at 7 May press conference at the Foreign Ministry on the purpose of the upcoming 10-14 May visit to the USSR by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila]

[Text] This visit has two important objectives. First is the political objective. Foreign Minister Sitthi wishes to sound out the Soviet stand on the Cambodian problem, and to see whether there is something new from the Soviet Union which would benefit the efforts to settle the Cambodian conflict. Anyway, Foreign Minister Sitthi's discussion with the Soviet Union on the Cambodian issue will not be a negotiation; I repeat -- not a negotiation. It is meant to sound out the Soviet Union as well as to inform the Soviet Union about ASEAN's stand on the problem. The foreign minister has approval from all ASEAN countries to speak on their behalf. His attitude will therefore represent the attitude of the entire ASEAN bloc regarding the Cambodian problem.

As for the other purpose of the visit, the foreign minister would like to know about the Soviet move regarding its policy expounded by General Secretary Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok, that is, the Soviet aspiration for peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific. The foreign minister would like to learn from the Soviet Union what it has done or plans to do for the implementation of that policy. Those are the two main political objectives of the visit.

Another purpose of the visit is to pave the way for better understanding between the two countries. With the Cambodian problem being settled, it is certain that Thai-Soviet relations will progress smoothly.

Now, on the economic front: You are well aware of the present global economic situation. Consequently, Thailand must try to open new markets for its products. This is another purpose of the upcoming visit to USSR by our foreign minister who will be accompanied by a large group of people from the private sector. Moreover, there has been a considerable change in the economic atmosphere in the Soviet Union. The state apparatuses have been given more power in making decisions about trade and economic matters as opposed to the more centralized system of the past. They can make their own decisions regarding trade and investment. They are entitled to retain their profits for future investment. In our opinion, such an atmosphere is good and favors Thailand's expanding its trade cooperation with the Soviet Union. As we know, the Soviet Union wants to develop its eastern area, especially Siberia. There is quite a good chance for Thailand to trade with the eastern part of the Soviet Union. Transportation costs from West Europe to Siberia is usually three times higher than from Thailand. Therefore, we are going to study such an opportunity.

The foreign minister will also visit three East European countries this time: Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. The visit will also concentrate on trade and economic matters. I would like to give you a little background on this. Concerning Thailand's trade with the Soviet Union, last year our trade exchanges amounted to 2.453 billion baht in total value, with Thailand having a surplus of 1.333 billion baht. Our trade exchanges with Poland amounted to 367.99 million baht, with Thailand suffering a deficit of 200 million baht. Our trade with East Germany was worth 841 million baht in total, with Thailand suffering a deficit of 761 million baht. Trade with Czechoslovakia was worth 435 million baht in total, with Thailand suffering a deficit of 374 million baht.

You can see that we had a trade surplus only with the Soviet Union, whereas we suffered quite sizable deficits with the other three countries. This is because our exports to those countries are limited to farm products, such as rice and grain; whereas, we imported costly machinery, chemical products, and especially steel from those countries. During the coming visit, the Thai delegation will introduce those countries to our other farm products in addition to our rice, wheat, and other grain products. We have, for example, corn, tapioca, and industrial products available. We want to expand markets for our steel furniture, motorcycles, and car tires. In fact, we do not expect an immediate result for our trade promotion this time, but we want to pave the way for our future trade with those countries.

Chinese Daily Views Trip

BK070953 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 87 p 4

[Text] The Foreign Ministry confirmed on 4 May that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila will visit the Soviet Union from 9 to 14 May [date as published] at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During the visit, he will hold talks with Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Diplomatic sources told reporters that Foreign Minister Sitthi would challenge the Soviet Union to assert its influence over Vietnam to help end the Cambodian war. Stressing the importance of the visit, the sources cited unconfirmed reports that either Vietnamese communist leader Nguyen Van Linh or Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach might follow ACM Sitthi for consultations in Moscow. However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that Thailand is not very optimistic about any major breakthrough during Sitthi's trip next week. While in Moscow, ACM Sitthi will hold talks with Gorbachev on international issues, including the regional situation, and on the expansion of trade between the two nations.

A diplomat told reporters that this is a good trip. It puts the onus of acting on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union can't deny its influence over Hanoi, and if it wants to gain influence with ASEAN, it has to help solve the issue. Foreign Minister Sitthi has said earlier that he will tell Moscow that ASEAN wants an unconditional withdrawal of 140,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja last week hinted that the Soviet Union and Vietnam might be ready to discuss a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Foreign Minister Sitthi's visit takes place amid growing defense and diplomatic cooperation between Thailand and China, allies in the Cambodian conflict which has hobbled the Kremlin's activities in Asia. Thai Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut signed an agreement in Beijing to buy Chinese tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and ammunition during his visit to China last week. Diplomats in Beijing said that continued, strong Thai-Chinese commitment on the Cambodian problem probably motivated Beijing to sell the weapons to Thailand at low prices.

After visiting the Soviet Union, ACM Sitthi will lead his delegation, comprising government and private representatives, to travel to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, while visiting Jakarta said on 4 May that there were indications that Vietnam, facing pressing economic problems, might be forced to accept a solution to the Cambodian problem sooner or later. He said, after talks with his Indonesian counterpart, that there are many indications that Vietnam needs more financial assistance. He also thinks that Vietnam must find a solution to the Cambodian problem.

BK071145 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "If Sitthi Meets Gorbachev"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila leads a Thai delegation comprising members of both the government and private sector to the Soviet Union 10-14 May at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He is scheduled to meet Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.

The foreign minister's visit is a return one after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's trip to Thailand where he met with the Thai prime minister on 2 March.

As we remember, Shevardnadze disclosed during his stopover here that the Kremlin was considering the withdrawal in phases of some 115,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan within 20 months. He also said that this might set an example for Vietnam which has its troops in Cambodia. However, he did not elaborate on Vietnamese withdrawal.

This left Thailand to find out what Shevardnadze meant in detail. For this, a second round of talks is needed.

The new attitude adopted by the Soviet Union concerning its military policy gave a hint to ASEAN, with Thailand as a member, that the group must deal with the Soviet Union if it wishes to settle the problem in Indochina. This has raised some hope because Thailand believes that Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia would be possible only if the Soviet Union agreed to act as negotiator with Vietnam.

If he really had a chance to meet Gorbachev, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi might ask the Soviet Union to use its influence so Vietnam will leave Cambodia.

Anyway, it is not easy to expect any commitment from the Soviet Union unless Thailand agrees to certain sacrifices in exchange. The conditions set by the Soviet Union might put Thailand in such a disadvantage that it will be impossible for Thailand to accept. Thus, we cannot anticipate that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's visit will be successful.

It is certain that Vietnam will not change its policy of occupation of Indochina. There is evidence showing that Vietnam is determined to annex Laos and Cambodia under its "Indochinese Federation."

Therefore, it seems that Vietnam will not listen to the Soviet Union, as has been the case in the past, despite the fact that Vietnam receives assistance from the Soviet Union.

Moreover, there is a new hope for Vietnam of late as the Japanese private sector expressed interests in joint ventures with Vietnam. This has created considerable concern for ASEAN, especially when the Japanese Government remained indifferent to the matter. Any hope for the Soviet Union to influence Vietnam therefore seems remote.

LAO BORDER SITUATION DETERIORATING

BK070806 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 May 87 p 3

[Text] The general situation along the Thai-Laotian border in Nakhon Panom Province is deteriorating along with provincial-level relations between the two sides, Nakhon Panom Governor Uthai Nakpricha said yesterday.

The unfriendly attitude reportedly began since Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salithilat's last visit to Thailand in March, Governor Uthai said. He said that relations had been better before Souban's visit. Souban, he said, had reportedly made "unfriendly" statements which spoiled the political atmosphere. It is believed that Souban himself is under the direction of others and has no standing point of his own, the governor said.

There are now about 30,000 Laotian refugees at Na Phon Holding Centre and another 1,600 at a small camp in Tambon Nong Saeng also in Nakhon Panom Province, the governor said. Governor Uthai said it was impossible to force them back. The number of new arrivals is very small at the moment as authorities have become very strict, said the governor.

PREM NOT TO ADDRESS NATION ON TELEVISION

BK071524 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpt] Government deputy spokesman Montri Chenwitkan said today during a press conference that the prime minister will hold a routine press conference with the mass media.

[Begin Montri recording] I do not think there will be any special television program for the prime minister. On the other hand, the prime minister can take other opportunities to talk to the people about the problems that concern them, such as during his official trips upcountry. As for a special program for him to explain to the people, as he already holds a monthly press conference with the mass media, I think that he will make use of this press conference to explain to the public. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE ARRIVE -- Police authorities in Pattani Province reported today that 16 Vietnamese boat people had landed in southern Thailand after traveling on the high seas for 4 days. An official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said that these Vietnamese boat people would be sent to Phanat Nakhom District of Chon Buri Province. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Apr 87 BK]

WEAPONS HANDED OVER -- Nong Khai -- The people of a former Communist-infested village in Bung Kan District this morning handed over a number of war weapons and ammunition to provincial authorities. Handed over to the authorities this morning were one HK33 rifle with 30 rounds of ammunition, five M16 rifles with 146 rounds of ammunition and 15 ammunition magazines, three carbines with 39 rounds, one M26 hand grenade and 1,050 rounds of AK47 ammunition. The villagers were given some money in return for the weapons and ammunition. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 May 87 BK]

VIETNAM AGREES TO VISIT BY RICHARD CHILDRESS

BK071240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 7 (AFP) -- Vietnam has agreed to a visit here by U.S. National Security Council Asian specialist Richard Childress that observers said could pave the way for a trip to Hanoi by President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, General John Vessey.

Vietnamese spokesman Trinh Xuan Lang on Thursday gave no date for the visit by Mr Childress, who has been to Hanoi several times to discuss the problem of U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam war.

Mr Lang did not say whether Hanoi was ready to receive former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Vessey, whom Mr Reagan wants to send to Vietnam to discuss "humanitarian questions," including that of the MIA's.

Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Tuesday that Vietnam was still studying this proposal.

Vietnam has previously told the United States that differences between Hanoi and Washington could not be settled unless Gen. Vessey was given an official undertaking to "create a favourable atmosphere for solving the MIA question."

In particular, Hanoi wants the question of 1,770 U.S. servicemen, listed as missing in Vietnam from the war, resolved within a two-year framework.

Mr Lang said there had been no progress because of a lack of U.S. cooperation.

Observers here said that many people in the U.S. had called on Mr Reagan to establish formal relations with Hanoi. But this would be fiercely opposed by certain Vietnam war veterans' organizations and by relatives of MIA's.

The Vietnamese spokesman said that a normalisation of relations would be good for both countries as well as for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Mr Lang deemed it "regrettable" that relations had not yet improved.

"Vietnam had always shown proof of its goodwill, being ready to resolve all problems...and to normalise its relations with the United States on a basis of mutual respect, equality and common interest.

"If relations (between Hanoi and Washington) do not progress, the responsibility is completely incumbent on the American side," he concluded.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON U.S. RELATIONS, CAMBODIA

OW071457 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- A regular bi-weekly press conference was held here this afternoon by Trinh Xuan Lang, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry and head of its press and information department.

Answering a question by PRENSA LATINA, if there is any progress on the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN, Trinh Xuan Lang said: "As everyone knows, on the Kampuchean issue, the ASEAN countries demand that Vietnam withdraw its Army volunteers from Kampuchea while the Indochinese countries demand the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, i.e. to eliminate them from the Kampuchean people's life and international activities, eliminate them politically and organizationally.

"Desirous of seeking a solution to the Kampuchea issue, the three Indochinese countries have made concessions. Since 1982, every year Vietnam has withdrawn part of its volunteer army from Kampuchea and will complete the withdrawal in 1990. Meantime, the ASEAN countries have not moved from its stand. Only recently have they made some statements as mentioned by the correspondent of the Polish news agency PAP, but the contents are not yet quite clear. We are awaiting to see how they officially raise the question. We think that it is time to enter serious negotiation, instead of negotiating through mass communication means. [no end quotes as received]

(The PAP correspondent had asked Trinh Xuan Lang to explain the difference between the Indochinese countries' stand and the statement of Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Mokhtar, that ASEAN is for direct talks between the Kampuchean factions including the Khmer Rouge but without Pol Pot on the one hand, and the Heng Samrin government on the other).

Concerning the questions about Vietnamese-U.S. relations, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"The absence of progress in the MIA issue is because the U.S. Administration does not want to cooperate in the implementation of the two-year programme for solving the MIA.

On April 17, 1987, the U.S. side officially notified Vietnam that it wanted to send Mr John Vessey as President Reagan's special envoy to Vietnam. It is very regrettable that while we are considering this proposal, only five days later, on April 22, the U.S. side unilaterally made public the contents of the negotiations. That is an unserious and blame-worthy attitude.

The U.S. side has also proposed to Send Mr Childress to Vietnam to prepare for the visit of Mr John Vessey. We shall have a positive response.

"It is also regrettable that while the matter was being debated, on April 28, some Republican congressmen said the U.S. would offer one million U.S. dollars of reward to any Vietnamese, Lao or Kampuchean who should offer an American MIA alive out of Indochina. While Vietnam has many times affirmed that there are no more U.S. POW's in Vietnam, this act of these U.S. congressmen can be seen only as an ill-intentioned move which will help in no way to create a favourable atmosphere for the solving of the MIA issue".

SRV PLEDGES TO WITHDRAW 'LARGE NUMBER' FROM PRK

BK071334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 7 (AFP) Vietnam will withdraw a large number of its troops from Cambodia this year, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Trinh Xuan Lang told journalists here that the number of Vietnamese troops to be pulled out of Cambodia, and their withdrawal date, would be decided by the Vietnamese and Cambodian defence ministers.

A well-informed Vietnamese source indicated that the withdrawal could take place in August or September.

Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in March that he hoped there would be a big troop withdrawal this year, but he did not know whether the military would respond to these hopes.

According to Western estimates, Vietnam has about 140,000 troops in Cambodia to protect the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh against the 50,000-strong Cambodian resistance movement.

Hanoi says that it has made five troop withdrawals since 1982, each of about 10,000 men, and has pledged to pull out all its troops by 1990. But Western military experts believe that the "withdrawals" are merely troop rotations.

Mr Lang also described as "inventions," recent reports from Thailand that its forces had forced Vietnamese troops off strategic hills along the northeastern Thai-Cambodian border after three months of fighting.

Observers said ownership of the hills was disputed by Thailand and Cambodia.

The spokesman also accused the Thai Army of violating Cambodian sovereignty and of continuing to help Khmer rebels, thus maintaining a "tense" situation on the border.

He described as a "negative development," the recent sale of Chinese weapons to Thailand.

(Meanwhile, the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said in Bangkok that its resistance forces had ambushed a Vietnamese convoy in northwest Cambodia, killing a major and 15 soldiers.

(A KPNLF spokesman said that the guerrillas had seized weapons and ammunition during the ambush on April 22, near the Thai-Cambodian border. He made no mention of KPNLF casualties and the report was not independently confirmed.

(The KPNLF forms part of the U.N.-recognised resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.)

CPV BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

BK071214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 May 87

[Communique on CPV Central Committee Political Bureau 7 May meeting]

[Text] On 7 May 1987, the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau met under the chairmanship of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to discuss the renovation and improvement of the efficiency of Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation.

The Political Bureau reviewed the status of economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union over the past 10 years and highly appreciated the great, wholehearted, and extremely important assistance of the Soviet party, state, and people to the undertaking to build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The Political Bureau expressed sincere and profound gratitude toward the party of the great Lenin and the government and people of the Soviet Union for their lofty assistance and cooperation.

Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation -- built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and consolidated by the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation -- has in the past decisively contributed to the revolutionary gains recorded by our people.

The Political Bureau also profoundly reviewed the mistakes and shortcomings committed by the various echelons and sectors as regards awareness and guidance in effecting economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which reduce the effectiveness of Soviet assistance and cooperation given to our country.

In light of the sixth party congress resolution and by combining the strength of the nation with that of our times under the new conditions, the Political Bureau stressed the priority given to comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other countries of the socialist community. Economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the Soviet Union is of important strategic significance in the interests of socialism and for peace and security in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world.

Examining the implementation of the long-range program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the Political Bureau charged the Council of Ministers with guiding all echelons, sectors, and grass-roots units in our country in scrupulously and carefully reviewing their own economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, finding the causes of mistakes and shortcomings, and devising specific plans and measures for correcting them.

It is necessary to renovate thinking, conduct, and cadre organization as concerns economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union so as to further develop this cooperation with higher quality and on a larger scale with the aim of achieving ever greater realistic results. This renovation by us conforms to the revolutionary process of profound and broad reforms taking place in the Soviet Union in light of the 27th CPSU Congress resolution.

The Political Bureau stressed that Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation will be developed along the line of socialist economic integration, effecting specialization and cooperativization in production, eliminating the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, shifting to economic accounting and socialist business, multiplying the modes and formats of cooperation at all three levels -- government, sector, and enterprise -- and linking responsibilities with the interests of both parties.

The Political Bureau urged all echelons and sectors to constantly intensify inspection for the full realization of economic commitments, contracts, and treaties signed or to be signed with the Soviet Union; to emulate in fulfilling the state plan; and, as an immediate step, satisfactorily carry out the sixth party congress resolution and the sixth party Central Committee's second plenum resolution.

Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are entering a new period of development. Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation is showing many fine possibilities and prospects. The renovation of this cooperation and the further improvement of its effectiveness is meant to realistically celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

PRK PLANNING MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 7 MAY

OW071613 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of planning led by Chea Chan To, alternate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of planning, today concluded a working visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was received by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of State Planning Commission.

It had working sessions with the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, and the General Department of Rubber. It also toured several economic establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the Con Dao-vung Tau Special Zone and Tien Giang Province.

SRV-CSSR COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

OW071611 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- The Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened its 8th session here today.

The Vietnamese government economic delegation is led by Tran Duc Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission. The Czechoslovak government economic delegation is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, first deputy prime minister and president of the Czechoslovak section of the commission.

The two sides discussed Czechoslovakia's assistance to Vietnam in the building of complete equipment projects in electricity, engineering, electronics, light industry. Vietnam will cooperate with Czechoslovakia in planting and processing tropical plants such as coffee and rubber. Czechoslovakia will continue to receive Vietnamese workers and trainees. The two sides also discussed cooperation in national economic planning and in scientific and technical matters up to the year 2000.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Miroslav Kapoun attended the meeting.

BOAT PEOPLE DEPARTURES HIT RECORD HIGH

BK071444 Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 7 (AFP) -- The number of boat people fleeing Vietnam hit a record 2,500 in March, UN statistics show.

The figures available Thursday from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees showed that illegal departures by boat people climbed from 1,117 in February to 2,531 in March.

It said that those leaving under the UN Orderly Departure Programme fell from 2,020 to 1,256 during the same period.

The high season for making the hazardous trip by boat in the South China Sea extends from April to June. March is usually a quiet period for illegal departures.

In the past three years, about 1,000 boat people have set off in March and observers say the latest figures were a record.

A backlog of some 10,000 Vietnamese candidates for orderly departure has caused the UN program to slow down over the past 16 months.

Hanoi suspended interviews of candidates by U.S. immigration officials, charging that they were taking too long to issue visas and insisting that the backlog needed to be cleared first.

The United States absorbs about half of those leaving legally.

Experts here reckon the backlog should be absorbed by August.

Last year, the number of illegal departures exceeded the number of orderly departures for the first time since 1983.

OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE ENCOURAGED TO SEND MONEY HOME

BK071555 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 GMT 87

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign trade bank has been helping the printing industry in Ho Chi Minh City to attract more hard currencies from Overseas Vietnamese. This move is based on the principle of ensuring the interests of both the senders and the recipients with an appropriate rate, quick payment, and simple regulations for Overseas Vietnamese families.

In the past years, Vietnamese residents in the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada have sent home more than half a million U.S. dollars and other hard currencies. These sums of money have been used to buy machines for the printing service in Ho Chi Minh City.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL 6 MAY

'Part One' of Address

BK070700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 May 87

["Part One" of address by CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at the 6 May opening ceremony of Class Eight of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: First of all, on behalf of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, may I cordially extend to all the comrade students, cadres, workers, and personnel of the school my best wishes for good health and many new achievements in study and training, teaching and work.

On the occasion of my presence at the opening ceremony of the refresher course, class eight, of the school, held following the sixth national party congress, I would like to exchange views with you on some questions regarding renovation of thinking and work style aimed at responding to the requirements of the revolution in our country at the present stage.

Comrades, along with asserting the achievements already recorded in socialist construction and national defense, the sixth party congress also pointed out our weaknesses and shortcomings in the economic, social, political, ideological, and organizational fields. Now more than ever before, revolutionary realities in our country are urgently demanding a radical and comprehensive renovation of our way of thinking and doing things in all fields of social activities. The sixth party congress marked a major turning point on this road to renovation.

As all of you know, at its fourth national congress, our party set forth correct political and economic lines for the entire period of transition to socialism. These lines, however, were not given a concrete expression suitable for the stage immediately ahead. At the fifth party congress, we took the first step in concretizing the general line, rendering it more appropriate to the characteristics of the first stage. But, in our guidance of this line in practice, we still followed the old rut with our old errors. These were errors in our perception of the transitional period and its initial stage, in the steps taken in national industrialization and in the deployment of the capital construction investment structure, in the transformation of production relations, in the mechanism of economic management, in distribution and circulation of goods, in the realization of proletarian dictatorship and the working people's right to mastery, and so forth. These subjective shortcomings have rendered the existing difficulties of our country more complex and serious.

We have recorded notable achievements, but there is still a big gap between these achievements and the exploitable potentials and capabilities within our reach. It is the conservative and bureaucratic way of thinking and doing things that has been one of the basic causes of the sluggishness and confusion in production and in the distribution and circulation of goods, of increasing difficulties in life, and of ever-spreading negativism. This state of affairs is unacceptable. It calls for resolute change through the application of every vigorous measure regarding ideology, organization, cadres, and work-style.

We must look squarely at the truth. We must realize that our subjective shortcomings are serious and lasting. We must have the courage to carry out strong and thorough self-criticism in order to achieve renovation. Otherwise, we will lapse into a state of protracted sluggishness with real ensuing disasters -- disasters not caused by the nature of our regime but by our own shortcomings.

Only by really renovating our way of thinking and work style can we understand the true nature of the present situation, clearly distinguish right from wrong, bring into play progressive factors, and eliminate errors. On this basis, we will be able to usher in a new level in understanding and correctly applying Marxism-Leninism, stoke the boundless initiative and creativity of the working people and develop the superiority of socialism to take the country forward.

This is a process of resolute struggle against the old, against conservatism and sluggishness, against dogmatism and rigid imitation, against subjectivism and hastiness, against depravity and deviationism, and against outmoded and lingering habits. This is an arduous revolutionary struggle taking place in all fields and within every one of us -- documents of the sixth party congress.

Achieving rapid and vigorous renovation is now a general trend of our time. In various socialist countries, this renovation is taking place in a profound and comprehensive manner. This is a process of self-perfection to demonstrate the vitality and the superiority of socialism in the race for peace with capitalism in all domains.

The 27th CPSU Congress has regarded reform synonymous with revolution. The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has raised the slogan: Renovation or Death. Far from remaining indifferent, we should successfully assimilate the common renovation of our times. Only with the correct and profound conception can we have things done correctly and effectively. Therefore, to achieve renovation in life, we should first renovate our thinking. Talking about thinking means talking about the level of grasping various objective laws, about how to think according to the demands of these objective laws and how to apply them in accordance with the specific circumstances of the country, about the process of achieving innovations and inventing new ideas, and about the search for effective measures for our activities. This requires us to guard against empiricism and perfunctory knowledge, as well as against the mode of thinking subjectively, conservatively, and dogmatically and against the disassociation of theory from practice. To achieve this aim, we should link our words with our deeds, possess high revolutionary zeal combined with sound scientific knowledge, have the courage to look squarely at the truth, publicize our activities, involve ourselves deeply in practice, consider the practical results of the goal of socialist construction, and know how to tackle all tasks on the basis of developing the mastery and the dynamism of the laboring people. In other words, renovating thinking must exist alongside renovating work style. This is a unified work process that cannot be separated.

At what is our renovation of thinking and work style aimed? Generally, it should be directed at developing production, creating a diversified and wholesome material and spiritual life along the direction of socialism, and successfully carrying out gradual socialist construction in our country.

Currently, the main goal of the renovation of thinking and work style is directed at releasing all the existing production potentials. Our unexploited production capabilities remain relatively great. As for our manpower, land, natural resources, machinery, equipment, and funds of all sizes, they are within the reach of various state-run economic units and cooperatives and of other economic components which are carrying out economic integration and joint ventures with domestic and foreign establishments, especially with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We must drastically change the restrictive ways of thinking and doing things that hinder the development of production. This requires that we rapidly renovate the mechanism for organizing management along with a series of relevant policies. We already know that the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has to date not yet been basically eliminated; the new mechanism has yet to be uniformly established, and many obsolete policies and institutions have yet to be replaced. As pointed out in the documents of the sixth party congress, we have been able to define the main orientations of the new mechanism, but there still exist many problems regarding its content, format, steps, and specific work methods that require appropriate solutions, both theoretically and practically. In renovating thinking and conduct, we must elicit probing minds and creativity to bear heavily on this aspect. We must not try to solve this entire issue all at once out of impatience, nor must we tolerate the attitude of conservatism or reluctance to renovate. A cautious and gradual approach is needed, but we must tackle the issue with determination. We must drastically change what we can to shift the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism to economic accounting and socialist business.

This is a truly profound revolution taking place throughout society, as well as within each individual. Although it is not always the case, life as shown us new ways of thinking and doing things. Units serving as models of efficiency in production and business have emerged in ever growing numbers, and they have brought forth issues having the character of universal rules and principles of strategic importance regarding production and business which can be applied nationwide. Together, with studying the experience already gained by fraternal countries in socialist construction, the lessons learned from the progressive models in our country will help us profoundly and comprehensively define the specific contents of undertaking the renovation and draw timely and clear-cut conclusions, which can be realistically acted upon. It is regrettable that our progress in this regard has until now been very slow, and this is unacceptable.

Continuation of Address

BK071457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 May 87

["Continuation" of address by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at 6 May opening ceremony of Class Eight, Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School -- read by announcer]

[Text] To carry out renovation in any field of social life, it is necessary to prepare in advance a theoretical basis. Theoretical discovery must be the premise and the fundamental condition serving as the basis for renovation in practical activities because, as Lenin put it, no revolutionary movement is possible without a revolutionary theory.

On the basis of the guidance provided by a correct theory, a plan should be drawn up for concrete managerial systems and appropriate policies and measures responding to the demands of life should be formulated. Through the method of social experiments performed on various models in different sectors and localities, elements conforming to laws and accepted by life should be selected for application on a large scale. At this stage, the new, correct thinking is formatted in life, institutionalized by the state, and translated into daily practical actions for the masses. These are deep-lying roots which add abundant, rich vitality to theoretical activity, steer it in the right direction, and raise it to new, greater heights. Only a theory which evolves in accordance with this rigorous cycle may aspire to a promising future and fulfill its social function. Only on the basis of complying with this cycle can we extricate ourselves from spontaneous empiricism and lessen the need to grope our way through rough terrain and pay a stiff price in practical activities. I think that from now on we must persistently follow this road in making the major decisions of the party and state. We have no other choice in view of the demands of self-conscious activity and of the mastery of the evolutionary process of society. This is a vital matter in the renovation of thinking and work style. In this way, we will shift to the major tasks set forth by the sixth party congress, such as implementing the three economic programs, improving the mechanism of economic management, revamping the distribution and circulation of goods, beginning to draft a socioeconomic strategy and a program for the transitional period in our country, and so forth.

All renovation of thinking and work style, if not based on a complete break with the subjective, self-justifying mode of thinking or the old rut approach, will lead to failure. Currently in our country, there are almost no problems and fields needing rectification that do not require a renovation of thinking and work style. As you already know, the second plenum of the party Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on solving the urgent problems regarding the distribution and circulation of goods.

The process of formulating the resolution did not go smoothly because of the old way of thinking and work style on the one side and of the new way of thinking and work style on the other. Some comrades hold that under any circumstances production is still the root, therefore, the crux of a solution must begin with the direct production link. They failed to see the positive effect of distribution and circulation on production and to realize that the input and output of production are among the biggest obstacles to production at present. Moreover, there also are the factors of distribution and circulation such as wages, bonuses, and profits which are the inherent problems of the process of direct production.

We must also struggle to put an end to the concept of solving the price, wages, and money problem simply in accordance with the method of professional calculations, casting aside a very important aspect of the issue, namely mechanism, policy, and organization.

The new way of thinking places all solutions to the distribution and circulation problem on the foundation of socialist economic accounting and business, considering planning as the central task, and strictly follows the principle of democratic centralism. On the contrary, the old way of thinking has not yet completely broken with the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies. Naturally, the advent and triumph of the new is a process taking place simultaneously with the ripening of the conditions for its realization. Acting hastily and hoping to ignore the necessary transitional steps are no less damaging errors.

Recognizing the need for necessary transitional steps in the process of renovation is definitely not an attitude of reconciling the two poles. It is the only correct viewpoint that conforms to the rule governing the birth of the new. To say so, however, does not mean that we tolerate the passive attitude of allowing the process of renovation to last indefinitely. At the same time, it is necessary to disavow the simplistic contention that renovation can be quickly accomplished all at once. We must fully see the difficulties and complexities involved.

On the other hand, life itself ceaselessly develops and always poses new demands requiring us to change the old ways of thinking and doing things that are no longer suitable. We must actively take the initiative and use all of our strength in creating the necessary conditions for accelerating the renovation process in all aspects of our country's social life. A correct method of thinking rules out emphasis on one aspect and neglect of another, as reality inherently denotes the identity of two opposite aspects such as planning and marketing, centralism and democracy, or the center and the localities. Nevertheless, discordant notes have often been heard regarding these issues in both theoretical and practical work in our country at present. Worse still, some have even, in the name of the new thinking, negated the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. For instance, a number of persons have made the criticism that our economic planning at present is characterized by bureaucratic centralism, rigidity, and coercion. This is true. But the issue takes another turn when they propose to change the situation by applying uniform measures, without any distinctions, to allow all production establishments to choose their own lines of products provided they are accepted on the market and producers to set prices themselves. Here, the principled boundary between capitalism and socialism is being erased and even redrawn in favor of capitalism; for in some cases, the capitalist state uses its administrative and economic strength to intervene in the wage system, market, and prices of the private production sector.

It is necessary to remember that to change planning methods is not meant to negate planning itself. Lenin pointed out: New economic policies neither change the state's uniform economic plan nor exceed its limits; but they change the methods for the execution of that plan (Lenin's Complete Works, Volume 54, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, p 131, Vietnamese edition). Naturally, under socialism, producers are not barred from the price-setting process. The state allows them to produce and distribute unessential goods in accordance with the supply and demand relations. For other goods, the various price-setting echelons of the state should broadly and fully consult the producers' opinions and avoid a subjective, coercive, and arbitrary attitude.

We are fully aware that renovation is an extremely difficult undertaking. We have seen enough of the renovation of thinking and work conduct, in particular, to know that it cannot be easily and quickly accomplished. The old thinking and conduct have lasted for many years and have become deeply ingrained in the subconscious of all people and organizations like a chronic illness, and they have even been legalized into institutions in some aspects. The process of renovating thinking and work style will inevitably hurtle against the huge inertia created by outmoded concepts and the horrible conservativeness of the work conduct and procedures that have become a hardly corrigible habit, especially among those heavily driven by gainful individualistic motives. To succeed in an offensive against the old thinking and conduct we must have adequate revolutionary courage and great patience and, in any event, proceed to work from a scientific basis. What is more, this struggle also requires vigilance, for the old remains lying within everyone of us, and it could reappear very easily under seemingly new forms. It is necessary to distinguish between what should be renovated and what should be consolidated and further upgraded.

To advocate the total renovation of thinking does not mean to negate the theoretical achievements and correct viewpoints of the party and repudiate the universal laws of the socialist revolution. On the contrary, we must continue to perfect and further develop these achievements.

Dear comrades, all renovation depends first of all on the renovation of cadres. The Political Bureau will soon make public a resolution and launch a vigorous campaign to purify the party, correct the deficiencies in the state machinery, and repel negative phenomena in society. In this endeavor, the resolution of the cadre issue must be considered one of the most important tasks. The Political Bureau will also soon issue a resolution on cadre planning, organization, and assignment. We have many generations of cadres who have been tested in the long revolutionary struggle. This is our foundation and an extremely valuable starting point. However, this itself is obviously no longer sufficient. The current stage of the revolution has posed new demands requiring very fundamental changes in the training and employment of cadres. Experience demonstrates that once correct lines have been adopted, cadres will constitute the most decisive factor for translating these lines into reality. Recently, many very correct viewpoints and policies adopted by the party and state have either been implemented ineffectively or have remained on paper because of the ability of cadres to concretize them and provide guidance for the implementation.

The sixth party congress asserted that the fundamental criterion to appraise the quality and capacity of cadres is the efficiency with which they carry out political tasks. Currently the key point is that cadres should be appraised and employed on the basis of their ability to renovate the ways of thinking and doing things in a way conforming with the demand to release the production forces, achieve efficiency in production and business, and rouse the people's dynamism and their right to mastery. Those who cannot adapt themselves must resolutely be retrained or replaced. We will not effect the renovation of cadres only for form's sake, by taking into consideration only such factors as age, academic degree, or origin, but base ourselves chiefly on the tasks to be carried out urgently and efficiently to assign cadres.

IV. 8 May 87 K 12 VIETNAM

The current renovation requires that our cadres study ceaselessly. It is necessary to study hard, very hard, and in all forms so as to be able to perform tasks that could hardly be done without a good theoretical and educational background. Cadres who are too lazy to study and to think and who perform their work based on past experience that is no longer suitable can do nothing to help in the current renovation. They may even obstruct and hinder it. Experience in the world, as well as in our country, shows that cadres who are incapable of upgrading their knowledge to meet higher requirements often become skeptics easily or resist renovation. Nevertheless, intellect, no matter how important it may be, is only one of the necessary qualifications of a cadre. It should be heeded that revolutionary quality is a very fundamental factor.

Boundless loyalty to the working class' communist ideals, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, tirelessness in the struggle to build socialism effectively, attachment to and the sense of service for the laboring people, respect for and development of the laboring people's right to mastery, integrity, the willingness to struggle coupled with the capacity to make self-criticism and the ability to lead a healthy personal life and set an example for all the people around, are qualities of which if a certain cadre is found to be deficient, he will be not useful at all to the revolution, no matter how high his intellect may be. What should be heeded further is that these qualities must be appraised chiefly through the efficiency shown in the performance of tasks.

We cannot tolerate the existence in our ranks of cadres of position and power who become corrupt, considering personal interests as the highest goal, coveting fame and wealth, leading a pretender's opportunistic life, lying to their superiors while cheating their subordinates, oppressing the masses, and enjoying material luxuries deriving from illegitimate sources of income. For a long time now, we have dealt with this problem without strictness and the necessary fortitude. For the sake of the party's purity, the efficient operation of the state machinery, and the people's right to mastery, we must undertake even more timely and urgent changes to resolve this situation.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON SHIFTING TO BUSINESS

BK080636 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 87

[NHAN DAN 5 May editorial: "Vigorously Shift Socialist Trade to Business"]

[Text] The party Central Committee's second plenum resolution on solving pressing problems of distribution and circulation clearly stipulates that we must vigorously shift activities of various economic organizations of the supply, domestic and foreign trade, and transportation sectors to business and that these organizations are entitled to financial autonomy and are responsible for their profits and losses. This is an urgent requirement and objective necessity in advancing the economy in the direction of eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and implementing socialist business accounting. This is also a turning point and a new change of revolutionary significance to socialist trade.

Although efforts have been made for quite a long time to improve socialist trade, guidance in market management has improved slowly because of the prolonged existence of the subsidy system. The commodity funds, especially those of state-run trade, have not met the people's demands. The quality of goods is poor, while the price index is not firmly maintained. The central wholesale trade, which is a vein of socialist trade, has been strengthened slowly in terms of the quantity of goods and material and technical bases. As a result, it has not been able to regulate supply and demand among regions and has faced difficulties and confusion in meeting the urgent demands of big cities and industrial complexes.

Unnecessary intermediate links, sluggishness, and conservatism in the business organizational system still exist, thus causing a slow turnover, increasing losses, and irrational expenses in the transportation and storage of goods. The division of goods trading and area activities between state-run and collective trades has not been defined clearly.

At some places activities have been too numerous or even duplicated, while at others work has been neglected, providing an opportunity for private traders to take advantage. There are also many irrational points in the division of management responsibilities. Such negative attitudes as bureaucratism and inconvenience have been maintained by the personnel of trading agencies. Such practices as embezzlement, increasing prices at will, cheating customers by short measurements, siphoning state goods to private traders to profit from price differentials, and distributing best quality goods to friends and relatives are still prevalent. These weaknesses and deficiencies have not only prevented socialist trade from developing its active role in the social market and from strengthening the people's confidence, but have also created loopholes for bad people in our society and degenerate elements of the trade sector to fish in troubled waters and to enjoy themselves, thus creating imbalances in society.

Shifting to business is aimed at letting socialist trade develop its role and effect in the social market while motivating the development of goods and the economy, thereby creating better service conditions for production and the people's daily life. The important and decisive point is that we must achieve concrete changes not only in our viewpoints and thinking to resolutely eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to shift completely to the socialist business accounting system, but also in the field of concrete economic management, including formulating plans, designing mechanisms and policy, and organizing apparatuses and cadres.

The state-run trade system must be reorganized in the direction of allowing various central general corporations to deliver commodities directly from wholesale centers to various retail trade enterprises, thereby eliminating various unnecessary intermediate links that have caused irrational increases in transportation expenses.

Shifting vigorously to business also requires a contingent of capable trade cadres and personnel who can fulfill all assigned tasks and who will be able to consistently enhance their management knowledge and professional skills as well as their revolutionary ethics and new attitude in business. We must resolutely replace incapable cadres and personnel who cannot handle tasks relating to management and business and immediately terminate the work of all degenerate elements. It is imperative for the socialist trade to surge forward to control sources of goods, especially agricultural products, foodstuffs, and handicraft items by applying various economic measures. We must resolutely eliminate the condition of purchasing and selling goods on the basis of administrative levels, bureaucratism, and inconvenient procedures and be determined to implement convenient, civilized, and honest methods and respect the principle of mutual agreement in trade.

In fulfilling this task, we must create favorable conditions for business organizations to establish direct relations with production establishments and producers; expand economic contracts; and promptly and uniformly tackle various obstacles on prices, cash, and means of transportation -- very pressing problems at present.

The retail sale of goods to consumers is the last link in the business process. Weakness, sluggishness, and other negative phenomena of state-run and collective trade have occurred chiefly in this link. Promptly regulating various retail shops to serve public consumption and socialist trade is also an essential and consistent requirement for renovating business.

The initial experiences of some localities that have carried out the task at this link show that in addition to the attention and guidance of echelons of party committees and the authorities, we must apply appropriate policies on incentive and carry out control and inspection work to assist the people promptly at each subward and village in accordance with the motto of letting the people know, discuss, do, and supervise in all business and service activities of socialist trade.

Eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shifting completely to socialist business accounting are aimed at creating favorable conditions for socialist trade to surge forward to dominate social markets, thereby contributing to accelerating the development of goods and gradually and satisfactorily improving the people's daily life.

HO CHI MINH CITY ADOPTS SOCIOECONOMIC MEASURES

BK050829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] The executive committee of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization recently studied the sixth party Central Committee's second plenum resolution and adopted a number of urgent measures designed to improve the living conditions of cadres, workers, and public employees, ensure the circulation of goods, reduce the rate of price increases, and gradually stabilize the market.

Regarding life, the city will put into effect a plan to add price differentials to wages by multiplying the basic wage by the current index of social price increment as compared with September 1985. The money to cover this will come chiefly from developed production and other legitimate sources of revenue. In the production and business sector, and the rice differential readjustment will be charged to production costs or circulation expenses.

In the administrative and service sector, efforts will be made to impute responsibilities while streamlining the organization and to economize on administrative expenditures. The city encourages all organs to develop production activities so as to absorb surplus labor, supplement the income of cadres, workers, and public employees, and turn out more products for society. Along this line, most precincts and districts generally can fully shoulder the monthly allowances paid to administrative and service cadres and other eligible persons under local management.

For grass-roots managerial and administrative cadres employed by services and sectors having production and business units, the services and sectors concerned will pay their allowances with the regulating funds of production and business establishments. Beside the payment of allowances, the city will create conditions for the trade, grain, and public health to maintain a commodity fund to ensure a stable real income for wage earners.

Regarding the circulation of goods and market management, to suit the new situation following the removal of checkpoints along communication lines in accordance with the Council of Ministers' decision, the city has adopted a number of policies and measures designed to consolidate socialist trade, control the sources of goods, serve production and the people's life, and control the circulation of goods. The city has proposed to the central government the establishment of a commercial bank operating as an independent economic unit and on the basis of economic accounting and socialist business with improved organizational and operational formats and changes in monetary, payment, and credit transactions designed to attract cash from among the various economic components and rapidly and effectively serve production and business activities.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE TERMS SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT 'OBNOXIOUS'

BK070928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs is to formally protest against South Africa's expulsion of an Australian Broadcasting Corporation's [ABC] commentator, Richard Carleton.

Carleton and his producer, Jennifer Ainge, had their work permits withdrawn and were put on a flight for Harare, Zimbabwe, after being told their coverage of the South African election had contained lies. A program to be broadcast by satellite to Australia was banned by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, and South African police interrogated Carleton and Ainge and confiscated all their journalistic material.

In Canberra, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the disgraceful behavior of the South African Government had underlined the very point which Richard Carleton had been trying to make in his report. Mr Hawke said it was further evidence of the totally obnoxious nature of the South African regime. He said he hoped Carleton's expulsion will encourage anti-apartheid forces to strive harder for peaceful change to South Africa's racial system.

Government Protests Expulsion

BK080958 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The South African ambassador to Australia has been handed a formal protest note from the Australian Government over the expulsion from South Africa of Australian Broadcasting Corporation journalists, Richard Carleton and his producer, Jenny Ainge. The move was foreshadowed yesterday by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, who described Carleton's treatment by South African authorities as disgraceful. Carleton and Ainge had their visas canceled after authorities took exception to her report Carleton had planned to file to Australia by satellite.

The South African ambassador, Mr Cornelius Bastiaanse, was summoned to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra this afternoon and emerged 15 minutes later with no comments to make.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE SAYS EXPULSION IN MOSCOW 'MINDLESS ACTION'

BK080754 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange has described the expulsion of a maintenance worker of the New Zealand Embassy in Moscow as a mindless action. A 28-year old maintenance officer, David Nicol, has been given 7 days to leave the Soviet Union. The expulsion comes 2 weeks after New Zealand expelled a Soviet official in Wellington claiming he was a KGB officer. Mr Lange said the time taken for Moscow to react indicated a power struggle between the KGB and the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He said the Russians had picked on somebody that nobody would believe was a spy and hoped it would be the end of the matter.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO EXPLAIN SOVIET'S EXPULSION

BK071152 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Apr 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Budnik Affair Needs Public Explanation"]

[Text] Mr Sergey Budnik, under orders to leave New Zealand, has not been accused of spying. The Soviet diplomat's forced departure is as persona non grata for activities not in accord with his status. It is well to make the distinction at this stage.

Even the mention of spies and spying invites an atmosphere of melodrama and comfortable Kiwis find it hard to take such activity seriously. But the Budnik affair is serious and has to be seen as such.

It would be irresponsible for us as a country to excuse the Prime Minister's shock announcement last Friday, as for example, windowdressing to impress the visiting British Foreign Secretary.

Mr Lange obviously has good grounds for expelling Mr Budnik. Otherwise, it would be he who could be said to be acting irresponsibly.

Subversion can take many forms under the cloak of diplomatic immunity and New Zealand has shown itself to be no less vulnerable than other nations.

We do not believe the Prime Minister would have acted the way he did without first being sure of his facts. However, Mr Lange's "trust me" policy needs pertinent elaboration if New Zealanders, as a people, are to be convinced that Mr Budnik deserves to be sent home.

That traditional Kiwi complacency, born of our relative isolation and general security, requires public dissemination of the fact upon which to react in instances like the present. Otherwise, it is all that much harder to take threats of subversion, whatever the form, seriously.

This Mr Lange has to appreciate and lose no time in telling the people of New Zealand why his Government considers Mr Budnik personanon grata.

If such revelations bring into the open organisations and how they operate to New Zealand's detriment, then this can only serve to make Kiwis less sceptical and more alert to the enemy within.

There is an established link between the Soviets and the Socialist Unity Party, as evidenced by the 1980 expulsion of then Ambassador Vsevolod Sofinskiy. But the SUP need not be the only source of involvement for New Zealand and, currently, there is the SUP denial of being privy to Moscow money.

If the Government is able to identify Mr Budnik as a KGB officer and a diplomat whose activities in New Zealand are "not in accord with his declared status," then we need to know a bit more to form a rational judgment. This it must be possible for Mr Lange, as leader, to provide without embarrassing the SIS [expansion unknown] or disclosing modus operandi.

But an explanation, convincing in substance, it has to be.

Otherwise, Mr Budnik will be sent home under protest, Soviet Embassy life will be resumed, if it were ever really interrupted, and, in time, the whole affair will, if not entirely forgotten, become just another diplomatic incident of little consequence to Kiwis busy making ends meet.

Thus it is essential that the Prime Minister takes the country into the government's confidence by telling the public why, in New Zealand's interest, Mr Budnik has to go.

Only in this way is there a chance that the broader message will get through to the sceptics and the complacent that fact does override fiction in such events.

Then we might be in a better position to take threats to our country seriously.

VANUATU FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN AUCKLAND

BK080758 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Australia and New Zealand have moved to reassure Vanuatu that they have no intention of interfering in the island nation's internal affairs following growing concern over Vanuatu's relationship with Libya.

A New Zealand foreign affairs official gave the assurance to Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mrs Molisa, during her stopover in Auckland airport while en route to Europe. Mrs Molisa was also presented with a personal note from the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange. Later, Vanuatu's foreign minister told reporters that there is no alarm in New Zealand over Vanuatu's links with Libya.

Australia is to send a senior official to all member countries of the South Pacific Forum to stress that Canberra has no intention of interfering in their internal affairs. But a foreign affairs spokesman said Australia regards the Libyan question as of regional importance, particularly in the context of independence for New Caledonia and its association with a radical independence group, the United Kanak Liberation Front or FULK.

VANUATU

TWO LIBYAN DIPLOMATS REPORTED EXPELLED

LD072145 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpt] It is not only in Africa that Libyan activities are causing worry. Even Vanuatu, in the Pacific, which had decided to establish diplomatic relations with Tripoli has expelled two Libyans. These two officials are reported to have breached diplomatic norms. This will reassure Australia and New Zealand which are both worried about the Libyan activities in the area and particularly about the Soviet penetration into the region. [passage omitted]

MOKHTAR HOLDS TALKS WITH CHILE'S DEL VALLE

BK070959 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta yesterday evening expressed the hope that Indonesia and Chile could step up their contacts through both official and private channels.

Addressing a dinner party in honor of the visiting Chilean foreign minister, Jaime Del Valle, Minister Mokhtar said that contacts between government officials and private sectors could strengthen the bilateral relations. The Chilean foreign minister arrived in Jakarta on Tuesday for a 4-day visit to Indonesia.

Yesterday, the two ministers held talks at the Foreign Office on bilateral as well as world issues. Minister Del Valle told reporters afterwards that the Indonesian and Chilean Governments had condemned the French nuclear policy in the Pacific, a region that has been trying to become a nuclear-free zone. He said further that minister Mokhtar had agreed to explain the Chilean stand on the Pacific issue to the other member countries of ASEAN. The two foreign ministers also took up the Kampuchean conflict. Minister Del Valle stated that the Chilean Government supported Indonesia's and ASEAN's stand on the crucial issue in the Southeast Asian region. During the meeting, the two ministers also discussed trade relations between the two countries. Tomorrow, the two ministers will sign a memorandum of understanding to that effect.

On the occasion, the Chilean foreign minister also conveyed an invitation to his Indonesian counterpart to visit Chile. Before ending his visit to Indonesia tomorrow, Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle will be received by President Suharto in a courtesy call at the Bina Graha Presidential Office in Jakarta.

Suharto Receives Del Valle

BK071018 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] At the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning, President Suharto received a courtesy call from Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle, who delivered a letter from the Chilean president.

Speaking to newsmen later, Minister Jaime Del Valle said Chile wishes to expand trade relations with Indonesia by reciprocal sales of needed products. He said Indonesian commodity goods needed by Chile include oil, rubber, textile, and other goods. Chile also hopes to increase cooperation in the technological, academic, and cultural fields. Meanwhile, Chile will export iron ore to Indonesia.

The Chilean foreign minister has invited his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to visit Chile with a view to discussing ways to expand trade relations between the two countries.

During his meeting with President Suharto, Minister Jaime Del Valle was also briefed on the national struggle of the Indonesian people since 1945, which included the suppression of the communist-backed 30 September Movement in 1965, and the country's development programs. The Chilean visitor then explained the similarities of the two countries' struggle.

FOREIGN OFFICE TO LAUNCH 'CULTURAL DIPLOMACY'

BK071515 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Department will implement the promotion of a cultural diplomacy as part of Indonesia's foreign policy. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this after he and Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan met with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning.

Minister Mokhtar added that a ministerial decree on cultural diplomacy will be issued on 21 May and thus culture will rank equally in importance with politics, economics, and other fields. The efforts to develop culture as part of the country's foreign policy were in fact initiated in the Foreign Affairs Department when current Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan was head of its Research and Development Division. Minister Mokhtar said that it is appropriate to use culture as a diplomatic means because Indonesia is fairly rich in cultural heritage.

Meanwhile, Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan said that we should try to do our best in this field and seek suitable partners in cultural exchange. The initiative to launch cultural diplomacy means that culture will be given more prominence. He admitted that so far the Education and Culture Department has stressed the importance of education and hardly paid attention to the significance of culture.

Speaking on the efforts to write books on national history from 1950 to 1965, Minister Fuad Hassan said a distinction must be made between historical reading materials and history textbooks. For the education of the younger generation, especially for junior and high school students, he deems it necessary to provide them with accurate history textbooks.

DAILY HAILS AUSTRALIAN ENVOY'S REMARKS IN AMBON

BK061310 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 30 Apr 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Friendly Relations a Matter of Principle"]

[Text] Speaking before the press Sunday evening (April 26) in Ambon, Australian Ambassador Morrison expressed inter alia the following points:

1. Promotion of friendly relations with Indonesia is a matter of principle for the Australian government.
2. Indonesia is not only a friendly neighbour but also the only country that can hinder communist infiltration from the north.
3. The Government of Australia never regards Indonesia as a danger.
4. The Australian Government is prepared to give technical assistance and to supply military equipment to ABRI (the Indonesian Armed Forces) if requested.
5. ABRI has been growing stronger and capable of defending the Indonesian territory against internal and external dangers.

6. Further development of the Indonesian defence system is expected, and the purpose of extending the assistance is to strengthen the defence system of ABRI.

7. The strengthening of ABRI would secure Australia from communist infiltration from the north.

We in Indonesia welcome and appreciate Ambassador Morrison's statement which depicts his government's attitude toward our country. The statement is reassuring and very positive. It portrays Australia as a friendly, cooperative, understanding and helpful neighbour, as far as the Australian government is concerned. Of late also press and public opinion seem to have come gradually in line with the government's attitude and policy toward Indonesia. For instance, Peter Hastings, foremost Australian writer and leading journalist countered the negative article on East Timor published recently in the Sydney Morning Herald based on old and outdated sources from Dr Fitzgerald, Sidoti and Walsh, and called them Bleeding Heart Figures. He presented in the same paper the true progress achieved by East Timor since it has integrated with Indonesia. We have often stressed in our editorials that Indonesia and Australia have been destined to be immediate neighbours, to be geographically in close proximity to each other. We are bound to influence each other and to share the same destiny. Therefore it is essential for both countries to develop mutual understanding, friendly relations and close cooperation in all possible fields, for the sake of prosperity, peace and security not only of these two countries but also of the region.

In the past there had been wrong assumption about Indonesia entertained by a certain section of the press and Australian people. Both the Australian and Indonesian governments, and their diplomatic representatives in both countries have been trying to change this assumption by presenting true facts and real development in Indonesia. In this case we would like to mention particularly the untiring efforts made by Ambassadors Morrison and Marpaung. [Indonesian Ambassador to Australia]

To accelerate the untiring efforts to eradicate the wrong assumption about Indonesia, cultural dimension should also be given appropriate role to give fillip to mutual understanding. After all, misunderstanding and wrong assumption stem from the fact that both countries and peoples belong to different culture and background.

MOKHTAR, SINGAPORE'S DHANABALAN INTERVIEWED

BK301201 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Apr 87 p 9

[Text] Jakarta -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had to intervene when his Singapore counterpart, Mr S. Dhanabalan, was asked about Brig-Gen [BG] (Res) Lee Hsien Loong's remark about Malays in the Singapore Armed Forces.

Mr S. Dhanabalan appeared surprised by the series of questions on the same subject, all from one Indonesian journalist from a Jakarta daily, Suarapembaruan.

Dr Mokhtar then stepped in and told the reporter: "There were other more important questions that we discussed."

The journalist had wanted to know what Mr Dhanabalan's response was "when Dr Mokhtar enquired about BG Lee's remarks".

She also wanted to know more about Mr Dhanabalan's meeting recently with Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Rais Yatim, and his "remedy" to stop the recurrence of controversies originating from Singapore, BG Lee's remarks being the second, six months after the visit of Israeli President Hayim Herzog.

To the first question, Mr Dhanabalan replied: "We didn't discuss that at all."

To the second: "I have nothing to add to what Datuk Rais Yatim had said.."

And to the third: "When countries are close, there are bound to be areas of friction. If you are far apart, there will be less areas of friction...that is to be expected."

Mr Dhanabalan also denied a suggestion that the controversial statement by BG Lee and these exchanges. BG Lee had said at a Singapore public forum that he did not want Malays in the military placed in a position where their feelings for their religion might be in conflict with their feelings for the nation. During an earlier session with the press on his arrival, Mr Dhanabalan also touched on ASEAN solidarity. Responding to a question, the Foreign Minister said ASEAN today is "as solid as ever." He added that the group is made up of individual sovereign states which have different policies on some matters. "But there is no doubt that ASEAN has been able to demonstrate for the last 20 years a common perception and approach to many problems, and that we are all committed to regional stability, solidarity and regional economic development."

FOREIGN COMPANIES INVITED TO BUILD NUCLEAR PLANT

BK061619 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 29 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Five giant multinational companies from five developed nations have been invited to combine efforts for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Indonesia at their own expenses and with the right to operate the plant.

[Research and Technology Minister J.B. Habibie told this to newsmen after accompanying President Suharto who received a courtesy call from the president director of Mitsubishi, Y. Iida, at the Bina Graha, on Tuesday [28 Apr]

Habibie said that the five multinational companies are Mitsubishi of Japan, Westinghouse of the United States, Kraft West Union of West Germany, and two others from France and Canada. [passage omitted]

The participation of foreign corporations to develop and operate the plant at their own expenses and then sell the electricity through the state-owned electric company (PLN), is part of deregulation efforts in the energy field.

The government has not only offered development of nuclear energy, but also a combination of gas, coal, and nuclear, Habibie said, adding that if one nuclear plant could be operated for 30 years, all investments could be returned in the first 10 years of operation. Therefore, it must be stipulated how long the investors will operate the plant before it is handed over to the Indonesian Government. The development of the plant is expected to be started in 1989 and completed in 1996.

AQUINO WARNS TROOPS 'TO REMAIN NEUTRAL'

HK081050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Danao, Philippines, May 8 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino told the military Friday to remain neutral in Monday's congressional elections as she joined a large rally here against a feared political warlord at the end of a gruelling two-month provincial campaign. A company of battle-ready troops with assault rifles mounted guard around an open air stage here where Mrs Aquino spoke to more than 8,000 people demanding an end to the political and economic dynasty of Ramon Durano, an ally of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. "Even if I want my candidates to win...I want the Armed Forces to be neutral," Mrs Aquino warned, saying she gave the order to local military chiefs at an earlier conference in nearby Cebu City, capital of this vote-rich Cebu Island Province.

The Marcos regime toppled last year had been accused of using the 250,000-strong military to sway voters.

Mr Durano, 82, is accused of padding voters' lists in past elections, including the February 1986 snap presidential election, when nearly all 64,000 residents were classified as voters. When new voter registration was held in April, it turned out that Danao only had qualified 35,000 voters.

Mrs Aquino flew into this central city by helicopter to endorse the candidacy of popular radio announcer Nenita Daluz for the hotly contested lone lower house seat in Mr Durano's bailiwick. Mrs Daluz' opponent is Mr Durano's son, also named Ramon, who is seeking to continue their family's 38-year-old hold on the seat.

Comelec, the government's election watchdog agency, has already appeased soldiers on tours of duty outside their districts by allowing them to take part in the polls by absentee balloting. The military leadership had publicly grumbled after thousands of soldiers assigned outside their districts were prohibited from voting in the February plebiscite on a new constitution. Military units throughout Cebu were on alert during the meeting. Peasants marched or drove from nearby towns to give Mrs Aquino a festive welcome towards the end of a day-long rally. A large streamer facing the stage where Mrs Aquino spoke said "Dismantle and Sequester Warlord."

The elder Mr Durano impassively watched the motorcades on their way to the town center and declared: "The people of Danao are not excited by Mrs Aquino's visit." "These people love us because we serve them from the cradle to the grave," added the former congressman, who represented this district in Congress from 1949 to 1972. Members of his family had also served as mayors of Danao.

Mr Durano is one of the few pro-Marcos political kingpins whose businesslike empires have remained untouched by the Aquino government's seizure of allegedly plundered properties of the former president and his business associates.

ELECTION FORMS DELAY CALLED 'SUBTLE' CHEATING

HK080552 Hong Kong AFP in English 0436 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 8 (AFP) -- Congressional polls in as many as 25 per cent of the country's precincts may be delayed due to the failure to send election forms to those precincts in time, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) said here Friday.

Election forms for the May 11 elections have not yet been delivered in many provinces, due to delays in printing the forms, Comelec officials said.

Comelec spokesmen said they were still trying to get the forms to their proper precincts before the elections, but Comelec may have to postpone or declare the failure of the elections in certain areas if they do not receive the forms on time. Under election laws, Comelec can declare the winners of an election if the results are judged to be unaffected by any untabulated ballots. The May 11 elections for a bi-cameral Congress will restore a U.S.-style legislature to the Philippines.

Meanwhile, a supporter of President Corazon Aquino said in the northern city of Baguio Friday, that Comelec's postponement of the elections might be part of a plan by the Aquino administration to cheat "in a subtle manner." Pablito Sanidad, a regional vice-president of the Unido party, one of the pillars of the Aquino administration, said the postponement of the elections in certain areas was unconstitutional and might be part of a scheme to cheat in areas where Aquino candidates were losing.

Mr Sanidad said that the Aquino slate were losing in his own region, in the northern Philippines, which reportedly was one of the areas where polls might be suspended due to the lack of printed election forms.

COMELEC DENIES QUEZON CITY VOTER LISTS 'MISSING'

HK011517 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 17

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) denied yesterday reports attributed to Quezon City [QC], acting Mayor Brigido Simon Jr. that some 700 master lists of voters in the city's first and second districts were missing.

The poll body, meanwhile, said there was nothing irregular about the transfer of the numbering and perforation of the official ballots to another printer as the first printer's machine broke down.

Comelec lawyer Romeo Lobregat, QC election registrar, personally reported to Commissioner Leopoldo Africa that there was no anomaly in the preparation of Quezon City's voters lists.

The city election registrar told Africa the lists were not immediately located because the teachers did not submit them on time. The teachers were supposed to submit the lists 10 days after the last registration day.

Africa gave the teachers 24 hours to produce the master lists or face administrative action.

Commissioner Andres R. Flores, printing committee chairman, explained that on April 7, the Jewel Print, one of the private printers contracted to print official ballots, asked the poll body permission to use another press because its numbering and perforation machine had broken down.

PADDED VOTER LISTS PLACE DOUBT ON INTEGRITY

HK011427 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 87 p 20

[By reporter Maria Cecille S. Bautista]

[Text] Revelations of padding of voter lists have put serious doubts on the integrity of voter lists in several areas, political observers said.

Irregularities during the special voter registration last April 11 and 12 were earlier reported in Chaloocan City, Navotas Malabon and Sulu.

Yesterday, a similar case of padding voter lists was exposed in the municipality of San Juan. What bothered political observers was that the reported padded lists were allegedly used during the plebiscite last February.

Independent candidate Harry Angping told newsmen that voter lists in some 50 precincts in San Juan were bloated. He said in seven of the town's 21 barangays, there were 1,651 dual registrants.

"I am not pointing an accusing finger at anybody, but I am appealing to the Comelec [Commission on Elections] to purge the lists. This is a very close election and the 1,600 votes can make the difference between victory and defeat," Angping said, noting that there are 10 candidates disputing the lone seat.

Meanwhile, Commission on Elections chairman Ramon H. Felipe Jr. announced that because of the "violent rivalry" among the Anni, Loong and Abubakar families in Sulu and the long-standing feud between the Tillahs and Reyeses in Tawi-Tawi, the two areas will be placed under Comelec control.

Felipe and commissioner Anacleto Badoy Jr. visited Zamboanga City the other day to confer with the military commanders of Region XII (Central Mindanao) on the peace and order situation resulting from the heated election campaign and the reported Muslim-Christian hostilities.

The military brass, representing the six command headquarters in Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, and Basilan, disputed reports that the Moro National Liberation Front would declare war.

MNLF leaders have reportedly assured the officers that they will not disrupt the election "as they have their own candidates."

Meanwhile, Angping said the San Juan anomalies were discovered when he had a computer print-out of the voter lists made.

The irregularities were uncovered in seven barangays: Corazon de Jesus, Balaong-Bato, Little Baguio, Kabayanan, Maytunas, Pedro Cruz and Sta. Lucia.

Angping also claimed that the padded lists were used during the February plebiscite, and expressed fears that these will be used again in the congressional polls, where he is running against 10 candidates in the Mandaluyong-San Juan District.

He noted that in barangay Balong-Bato, the computerized list reflected 272 dual registrants, and Sta. Lucia, there were 543.

He also observed that there were 250 voters residing in the same address: 169 Aurora Blvd, barangay Ermitanao, which his supporters looked for but did not find.

In response, Felipe said he would have the accuracy of the documents checked, and assured Angping that the case will be investigated by the Comelec's Election and Barangay Affairs Department.

In another development, Comelec sources disclosed that the poll body has already reached a consensus to allow former Constitutional Commission members Blas Ople and Jaime Tadeo to stay in the senatorial race.

"We feel that the decision should be left to the people," a commissioner said.

The petition to disqualify Tadeo and Ople was based on an agreement with Malacanang that Con-Com members would not run for public office in the first national and local elections following the ratification of the new Constitution.

CPP-NPA TO PARTICIPATE IN 11 MAY POLLS

HK071111 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 6 May 87 p 3

[By Jun Francisco]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army, after recognizing its setback with the boycott of last year's snap presidential election, will now participate in Monday's polls.

This was the gist of a document captured by the military during its offensive of known rebel lair in the foothills of San Ildefonso, Bulacan.

The CPP-NPA document, which was deliberately leaked to the media by members of the military's intelligence community, disclosed in detail how the communist hierarchy intends to participate in the elections.

The document, the sources said, emanated from the CPP's politburo and was disseminated to all guerrilla fronts throughout the country for implementation.

The CPP-NPA document disclosed that the participation of the party in the parliamentary struggle "would prove advantageous to the movement. Thus, its strategy is to participate in the election to complement and enhance its armed struggle."

The strategy for the CPP-NPA's eventual participation in the election is made up of three phases which calls for the transformation of its mass base into an electoral base and a potent campaign machinery.

Phase I which covers the period from March 9 to April 12 is the conducting of a nationwide intensive propaganda work particularly among its influenced sectors and organizations.

Phase II, from April 13 to 20, is the conducting of "saturation drives and discussion" at the district level or even house-to-house campaign on the Communist Party's platform and programs. This phase also calls for harnessing maximum media coverage and holding of mass actions.

Phase III, from May 1 to 9, calls for an intensified campaign to win more votes through the setting of an atmosphere for a bandwagon effect to influence the undecided voters, exploiting disunity and demoralization within the ranks of traditional political parties, ensuring the last wave of campaign tactics and prodding the people to vote on election day.

The CPP-NPA document however, did not indicate whether they are openly supporting a party or a particular candidate.

COVERAGE ON KIDNAPPING OF RED CROSS PERSONNEL

Red Cross Refuses Ransom Idea

OW071239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] Manila, May 7 KYODO -- Kidnappers of two Swiss Red Cross volunteers, who were abducted two days ago in southern Philippines are now demanding a 500,000-peso ransom (25,000 dollars) for their release, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported Thursday evening. [passage omitted]

'It is out of the question....should it be true, I don't think the directors of the Red Cross would negotiate to pay,' Red Cross Spokesman Pierre dela Coste told KYODO News in a telephone interview. 'The general policy is not to pay ransom,' he added. Dela Coste also said the Red Cross 'has not paid' ransom to kidnappers and pointed out that volunteers who were held abducted in the past were released unharmed. The ransom demand was disclosed by civilian mediator Norudin Alonto Lucman when he turned over to Army Commander Raul Aquino four nurses whom the kidnappers had released into his custody, the PNA said.

Army Issues Ultimatum

HK070221 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] In Cagayan de Oro, Colonel Raul Aquino, commander of the army's 21st Brigade, yesterday [6 May] gave a 24-hour ultimatum to the kidnappers of eight International Red Cross workers to free their captives. Aquino, whose troops cover Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte, said the military will conduct a massive rescue operation if the workers are not freed. Earlier, Brigadier General Mariano Adalem, Central Mindanao commander, announced the release of two of the captives, driver (Mangayam Ali) and an unidentified Muslim nurse. The six remaining captives include the two Swiss team leaders, Alex Brunwallder and Jacky Sudan, and four locally recruited female nurses. Aquino told the PNA [PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY] that negotiations are now going on for the release of the captives by Datu Nording Lucman [as heard], son of Lanao del Norte Governor Tarhata Lucman. It was not known whether the kidnappers were demanding ransom.

Aquino also said intelligence reports identified the four kidnappers as provincial guards of the capitol in Marwi City. They are (Magalino Guru), the alleged mastermind, Dante Guru, (Basil Bentungo), and (Baut Manut). He added that the Bangsa Moro [Muslim Nation] Islamic Liberation Organization, a splinter group from the separatist MNLF, was not responsible for the kidnapping.

Kidnappers Identified

HK080533 Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] Manila, May 8 (AFP) -- Disgruntled office seekers in the southern Philippines were behind the kidnapping of two Swiss Red Cross workers being held for a 24,000 dollar ransom, newspapers said here Friday, as the military gave the kidnappers till Saturday morning to free the hostages.

Provincial guards and former followers of Tarhata Lucman, governor of the southern province of Lanao del Sur, kidnapped the Swiss nationals, Alex Brunwalder and Jacky Sudan on Tuesday, as a move against Mrs. Lucman for not appointing them to provincial posts, newspapers here said.

Macalingo Guro masterminded the crime in retaliation for Mrs. Lucman's failure to make him a town mayor while the others in his band wanted permanent appointments as provincial guards, the dailies said. Mrs. Lucman's sons, who acted as mediators between the military and the kidnappers, had admitted that the perpetrators were former followers of their mother, the dailies added. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, MNLF ON PEACE PROPOSAL ISSUE

Reportedly More Power Offered

HK071336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] Manila, May 7 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government has proposed to Moslem rebel leader Nur Misuari more power for existing autonomous councils on Mindanao Island, a government source said Thursday. Meanwhile, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief negotiator Habib Mujahah Hashim told reporters before talks began here late Thursday that no agreement had been reached on the grant of autonomy to 13 southern provinces, contrary to earlier reports. In a two-day talk with Mr Misuari that ended Wednesday, the government panel offered to unite existing Executive Councils of two regions in central and western Mindanao and expand their powers through an executive order from President Corazon Aquino, the source said.

The MNLF has not made any commitment to the new proposal, said the government source, who asked not to be identified. Earlier, MNLF spokesman Nahdin Jubaira told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the group was firm in its demand for outright autonomy for 23 southern provinces. [passage omitted]

"The proposal is to give (the councils) greater powers," the source said, adding that these include peacekeeping and administrative functions. He said the new proposal would be a temporary arrangement that would last for three years at the most, during which the Philippine Congress would enact a law defining the autonomous region's territory, powers and form of government. "If something is agreed upon in principle, maybe the talks will be extended," the source said. The MNLF has said there would be no extension of the talks which are scheduled to end Saturday.

ICO Arbitration Agreed To

BK071614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1608 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 7 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government Thursday suspended peace negotiations with Moslem rebels and agreed to bring their deputies to the Organization of Islamic Conference [ICO] for arbitration, the two sides announced after a meeting here.

The government is to meet with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) panel for the last time Friday to decide whether to continue a seven month-old informal ceasefire, chief government negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez told a news conference, "No concrete agreement has been reached between both panels," chief MNLF negotiator Habib Hashim told the news conference. "We have agreed to bring the matter to the ICO for mediation."

PANEL SEEKS INCREASE IN BASES COMPENSATION

HK011525 Quezon City MALAYA in English 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[By Desiree Carlos]

[Text] The Philippine panel reviewing the Military Bases Agreement with the United States yesterday said it will seek an increase in the compensation package, or rental, for the use of the U.S. bases in the remaining two-year period not covered by the 1979 amendments to the agreement.

The U.S. bases are Clark Air Base in Angeles City, Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City, and several smaller military facilities.

Ambassador Leonides Caday, assistant foreign affairs secretary for American affairs, told newsmen yesterday the provisions in the bases agreement will be reviewed for its implementation in 1990-1991 and to make it at par with similar agreements with Spain, Greece and Turkey.

Caday also said the Philippine review panel will check provisions in the bases agreement that "erode Philippine sovereignty."

These provisions are, among others, criminal jurisdiction, operation of services like taxi and buses, perimeter security and what to do with the improvements in the bases after the expiration of the agreement in 1991.

Caday said Philippine ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez might be considered as the representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs for the Philippine review panel and negotiation panel because "he is the most knowledgeable on the bases negotiations."

The remaining two years before the expiration of the agreement, 1989-1990, will be the subject of the review, he said.

The review is provided for in the 1979 amendments to the agreement to determine if the provisions still serve the mutual interests of the U.S. and the Philippines, he said.

Caday said President Aquino and Congress will decide whether to negotiate for a new agreement after 1991 but the U.S. has to be given a one-year notice. If ever the agreement will be renewed, the Constitution provides that this should be in the form of a treaty.

GOVERNMENT FORCES RAID RENEGADE OFFICERS HIDEOUT

OW080021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 8 KYODO -- Government troops arrested two soldiers and seized more than 60 high-powered firearms and explosives in a raid Thursday on the hideouts of renegade officers linked to coup attempts and plots to disrupt the May 11 congressional polls, sources here said Friday. The military, however, failed to capture Col. Rolando Abadilla and Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, who are said to be hiding out in suburbs of Manila. The hideout of another renegade officer, Brig. Gen. Jose Maria Zumel, former superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA), was raided at the same time, the sources said. Zumel, Abadilla and Cabauatan, known to be still loyal to ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, participated in a coup attempt in July last year and were linked to another foiled coup in January this year.

President Corason Aquino, who took power in the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled Marcos, pardoned the three for their role in the July coup, but ordered them arrested after they were linked to the January attempt. They have been in hiding since.

Zumel was also linked to the March 18 bombing of the PMA in which four people were killed and more than 30 injured as graduation rehearsals took place. Aquino, who later spoke at the graduation, said the bomb was intended for her but it went off four days early. The military have warned that anti-Aquino officers and soldiers and Marcos-Loyalists will attempt to disrupt the May 11 congressional elections -- the first since Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

NPA GUERRILLA ATTACK; U.S. AID TO GOVERNMENT

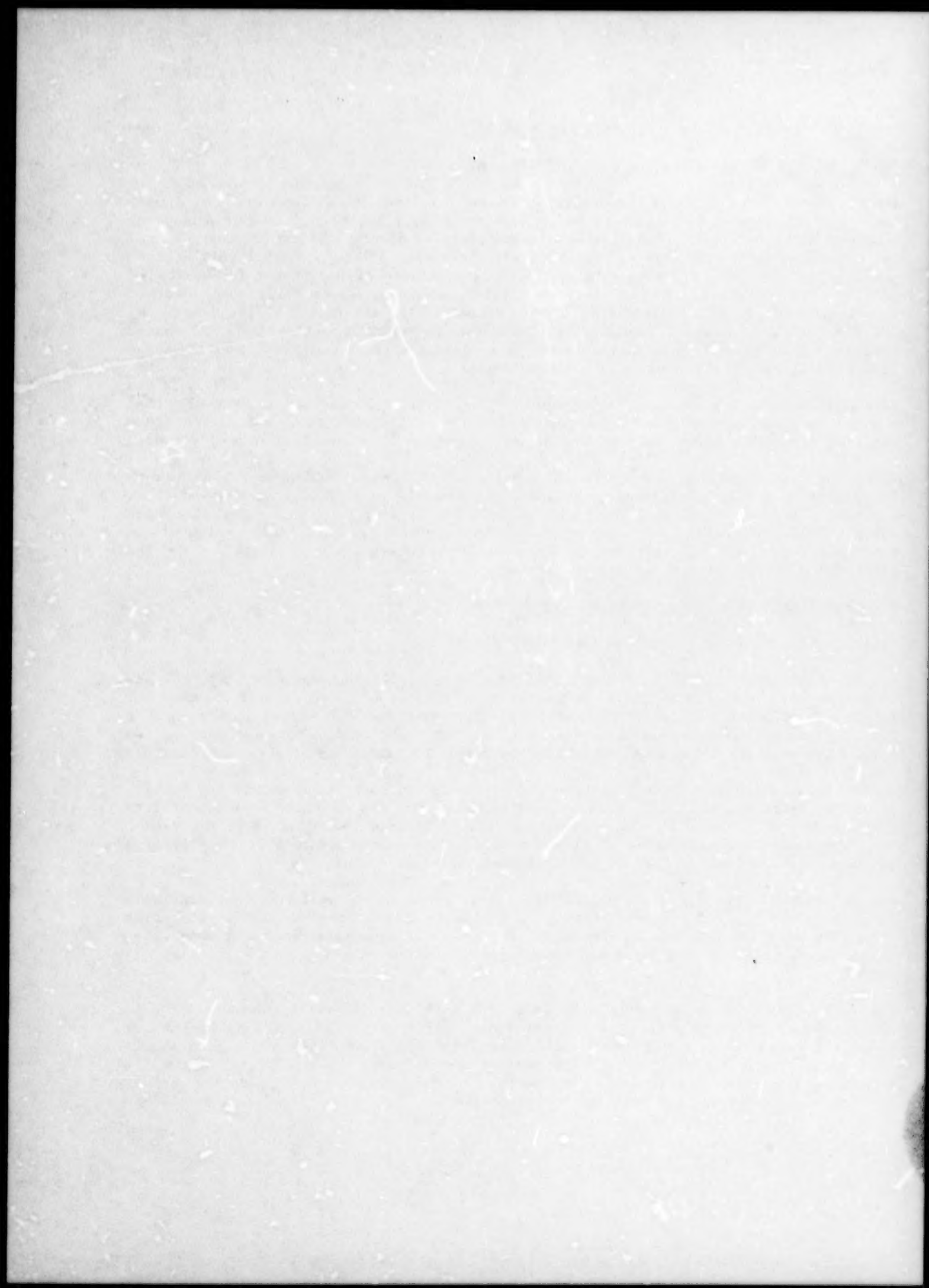
HK071209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 7 (AFP) -- Eight policemen were killed Thursday when suspected New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas blew up their patrol jeep in Cataingan Town south of here, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported. The news agency said a military report of the incident did not mention what explosive was used. Two helicopter gunships and ground troops have been sent to pursue the attackers, NPA said.

Meanwhile, a shipment of 2,000 highpowered rifles and pistols has landed in the central island of Samar and was believed to be used to NPA guerrillas in three separate attacks Monday, Army Major Rodolfo Canares said Thursday. He said the military in the region has recommended the clustering of election precincts in urban centers as the firearms may be used to disrupt the May 11 congressional elections in the area.

In the southern province of Zamboanga del Norte, rocket-armed helicopter gunships were sent to reinforce ground troops protecting a vital military communication station from attack by some 600 NPA rebels, PNA said. There were no immediate reports of casualties although the military said heavy fighting broke out between the two groups Thursday, it added.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Manila said that more than six million dollars worth of medical equipment and supplies to the Philippine military out of a 10 million dollar package pledged by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Philippine President Corason Aquino in September have been delivered. The rest of the shipment is expected to arrive in August, a U.S. Embassy statement said, adding that a separate 10 million dollar package for the civilian sector has been completely delivered.



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